# The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,916 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1887.



ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE


## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

| Vessel. | Tons. | H. P. | Captain | Friday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| L VERONA | 3116 | 900 | W. J. Webber | 11th Feb. |
| — SIAM | 2911 | 800 | W. D. Worcester | 18th " |
| L MALWA | 2938 | 500 | G. W. Atkinson | 25th " |
| M KAISAR-I-HIND | 1023 | 700 | R. G. Stead | 4th Mar |
| L NEPAUL | 3336 | 600 | T. J. Alderton | 11th " |
| — ASSAM | 2035 | 500 | J. P. Hassall | 18th " |
| L THAMES | 4101 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 24th " |
| M TASMANIA | 4133 | 700 | C. G. Parris | 1st Apl |
| L GANGES | 4196 | 850 | E. Stewart | 8th " |
| — NILE | 3736 | 900 | R. Hazelwood | 15th " |
| L CORDELIER | 4128 | 850 | T. Reeves | 22nd " |
| M SURAT | 3142 | 540 | W. J. Nanton | 29th " |
| L PESHAWAR | 3930 | 600 | L. H. Moule | 6th May. |
| —SIAM | 2911 | 500 | G. L. Brooks | 13th " |
| L CATHAY | 2963 | 500 | E. Ashdown | 20th May. |
| | | | | Tuesday. |
| M BENGAL | 4759 | 900 | W. B. Andrews | 24th May. |

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and baggage registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessel. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain. | To sail. 1887. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| COROMANDEL | 4126 | 800 | L. Reeves | 7th Feb. |
| PESHAWAR | 3930 | 600 | L. H. Moule | 18th " |
| CATHAY | 2963 | 500 | E. Ashdown | 4th March. |

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 3, 1887.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular Intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

| Steamer. | Tons. | H.P. | Bombay. | Genoa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SINGAPORE | 5,000 | 800 | 20th " | 10th April. |
| R. RUBATTINO | 5 000 | 800 | 10th March | 1st May. |
| D. BALDINO | 5,000 | 800 | 1st April | 20th " |
| MANILLA | 5,000 | 800 | 20th April | 10th June. |
| SINGAPORE | 5,000 | 800 | 10th May | 7th July. |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Tons. | To sail |
|---|---|---|
| BORMIDA ... | 4,000 | 18th Feb. |

For Handbooks of Information and othe particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Bosscon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 7, 1887.

### AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail 1886 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BERENICE | C. Sechtinger | 3500 | 550 | 16th Feb. |
| POSEIDON | G. Doucion | 4000 | 600 | 3rd March |
| THISBE | L. Lemessich | 2200 | 450 | 10th do. |
| TITANIA | S. Mersa | 4200 | 600 | 1st April. |
| AMPHITRITE | B. Geloich | 4600 | 650 | 7th do. |
| PANDORA | P. Marsa | 3200 | 550 | 1st May. |
| ORION | G. Mattiazzi | 3500 | 550 | 7th do. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 600 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 120 |

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480 |

*Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.*
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. H. P. | To sail. 1887. |
|---|---|---|---|
| AMPHITRITE | G. Geloich | 4,600 650 | 14th Feb. |
| ORION | G. Mattiazzi | 3,500 550 | 14th March |

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Season House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Dec. 15, 1886.

### ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

| Vessel. | Tons. | H.P. | Commander | 1887. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| s.s. BRITANNIA | 3,093 | 480 | Capt. F. Blight | 21st Feb. |
| s.s. VICTORIA | 3,555 | 480 | Capt. Wm. Russell | 3rd Mar. |
| s.s. PERSIA | 3,550 | 480 | Capt. R. Hutchison | 20th " |
| s.s. ROUMANIA | 3,297 | 480 | Capt. J. Harris | 4th April |
| s.s. ARABIA | 3,344 | 480 | Capt. J. Laird | 23rd " |
| s.s. ASIA | 3359 | 481 | Capt. J. Craig | 7th May. |
| s.s. VICTORIA | 3357 | 480 | Capt. Wm. Russell | 25th " |

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, December 27, 1886. Agents.

### BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "MERKA" will sail as above on 12th February. For freight or passage, apply to

VISRAM IBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND CO., CALCUTTA.

### NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

### FOR SALE, AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST RECEIVED per s. s. "Patiala" two new English-built BROUGHAM, one with Side Lights, very well finished, by Watson of Lowstaff.

One cannee shaped new English BAROUCHE, with inside folding steps and enamelled leather canopy on the head, by *Lewis* of Salisbury.

Another new English BAROUCHE, by Kinross.
One new circular-fronted English BROUGHAM.
And one new English DOGCART.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th Febr., 1887, at noon, calling at Verawar Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY 14th February (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Mattrooba, Dundee Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR [illegible] AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "AFRICA," 2,032 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th February, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th February, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 18th March, at 5 p.m.

s.s. HENZADA ..... 2078 " " 15th April.
s.s. HUZARA ..... 2078 " " 13th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, February 9, 1887. Agents.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### JUBILEE.

RACE MEETINGS, GYMKHANA SPORTS, GARRISON TOURNAMENTS, &c.,

### PRIZE CUPS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, have the largest and best selection in India, SILVER and SILVER-PLATED PRIZE CUPS, suitable for Shooting, Racing, Golf, Polo, Lawn Tennis, Badminton, Rackets, Athletic and Regimental Sports, &c., &c.

TANKARD SHAPE.
Plain, with or without covers,
From Rs. 10 to 35 each.

TANKARD SHAPE,
Engraved, with or without covers.
From Rs. 10-8 to 40 each.

GOBLET SHAPE.
Plain or Engraved, gilt inside, &c.
From Rs. 16 to 70 each.

TWO HANDLED GOBLETS,
Plain or Engraved.
From Rs. 31-8 to 115 each.

TWO HANDLED CUPS.
With or without covers, gilt inside, richly engraved and chased, &c., &c.
From Rs. 50 to 150 each.

STERLING SILVER CUPS.
In a variety of designs.
From Rs. 80 to 125 each.

ARMY AND NAVY CUPS.
Set of cups fitting one inside the other.
From Rs. 22-8 to 30 per set.

ARMY CUPS, WITH SPIRIT FLASK,
In which the Flask fits inside the cup. Complete in strong leather sling cases.
From Rs. 24 to 35 each.

BRITISH OAK AND E. P. GOBLETS.
From Rs. 10 to 24 each.

BRITISH OAK AND E. P. TANKARDS.
From Rs. 18 to 24 each.

BRITISH OAK AND E. P. LOVING CUPS.
From Rs. 45 to 60 each.
&c., &c.

CLARET JUGS,
CLARET CUP JUGS,
BISCUIT BOXES.
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES,
In great variety.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### BEST TURKISH TOWELS.

| 38 by 18 in. | 50 by 22 in. | 50 by 23 in |
|---|---|---|
| Re. 0 12 | Re. 1 0 | Re. 1 4 |

BATH TOWELS.

| 68 by 27 inch | 56 by 40 inch |
|---|---|
| Rs. 2. | Rs. 3. |

Brown and White Striped.
Brown Hard and White Soft.
44 by 19 in. Re. 1 8.

BATH BLANKET.
A great LUXURY in the use of the Bath.
78 by 48 inches, Rs. 6 each.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

### HILLGROVE HOTEL.
COONOOR—NILGIRIS.

VISITORS to COONOOR will find all the comforts of a home at this popular Hotel at moderate terms. Accommodation may be had in private or TABLE D'HOTE apartments.

FOR TERMS, &c.,
Apply to the PROPRIETOR.

### SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

### SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 24 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 20. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

### FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1882
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
*Price List on Application.*
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

## JAVA CIGARS.

### THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER and Company, from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of 20 years residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Java Gems No. 1, per box of 100 | ..... | Rs. 3-8 |
| " " No. 2 " " | ..... | " 3-4 |
| " " No. 3 " " | ..... | " 3-0 |

### TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

## VALUABLE ALTERATIVES, &c.

PHILLIPS' COMPOUND IODIZED SARSAPARILLA A MOST CAREFUL COMBINATION OF ESSENCE OF SARSAPARILLA WITH PURE IODIDES INVALUABLE AS AN ALTERATIVE TONIC and cleaner of the VITIATED BLOOD.
Rs. 2.

PHILLIPS' NEALTS' COD LIVER OIL, PURE AND FRESH, and almost TASTELESS. Prepared on the COAST OF NORWAY FROM FINEST SOUND FISH And proved to be of FULL MEDICINAL VALUE.
Re. 1-8.

PHILLIPS' CONCENTRATED COMPOUND ESSENCE OF JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, CAREFULLY AND SCIENTIFICALLY Prepared with GENUINE VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS OF THE GREATEST THERAPEUTIC VALUE IN CUTANEOUS DISEASES, AND IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.
Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

### PHILLIPS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA.

## THE PERFECTION OF A CIGAR

IS THE "SALISBURY" MADE WITH THE FINEST IMPORTED JAVA TOBACCO,

BY SPENCER AND Co.,

At their Factory in Trichinopoly by experienced workmen.

IT IS Havannah-shaped, 6 inches long, put up in neat Cedar wood boxes of 50. Price Rs. 2-8 per box. Four boxes or 200 cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1 or Twenty boxes containing 1,000 cigars can be delivered at any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 185.

THE "BEACONSFIELD" is equally good. Made from precisely the same tobacco. Manufactured in three sizes to suit different tastes. Packed in neat Cedar wood boxes of 100.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1. | 4½ inches long | Rs. 3-0 | per box |
| No. 2. | 4 " " | 2-12 | do. |
| No. 3. | 3½ " " (thin) | 2-8 | do. |

The following quantities of each can be sent to any Railway Station in India for 2000 at
3 Boxes of No. 1, 4 Boxes of either No. 2 or 3 or 1,000 cigars delivered to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 125. No. 2, Rs. 112-8. No. 3. Rs. 100.

THE "GOLD MOHUR" is a mild Havannah-shaped cigar. *Made from selected Dindigul tobacco* in boxes of 100.
No. 1, Rs. 16 per 1,000. No. 2. Rs. 15 per 1,000
3 Boxes No. 1, or 4 Boxes No. 2 can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1, or 1,000 cigars to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 112-8. No. 2, Rs. 100.

THE "SIESTA" is a rather fuller flavored cigar, with reed. *Made from selected Dindigul tobacco* in boxes of 100.
300 of these cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1, or 1,000 Cigars to any address in Great Britain, *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 117-8.

### SPENCER AND CO.,
MADRAS, BANGALORE AND OOTACAMUND.

## THE JUBILEE ILLUMINATIONS.

LANDLORDS, HOUSEHOLDERS, SHOPKEEPERS, AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL ARE WARNED OF THE
GREAT RISK FROM FIRE
THEY ARE UNDERGOING BY
NOT PROVIDING THEMSELVES
WITH THE
## HARDEN STAR HAND GRENADE
WHICH IS USED THROUGHOUT
ENGLAND, CANADA, AND THE UNITED STATES, AND IS ALSO LARGELY PATRONISED BY
RAILWAY COMPANIES AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES IN INDIA.
THE FOLLOWING IS AN
UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL FROM MR. WILLIAM WHITELEY,
the "Universal Provider."

SIR,—Having investigated "the merits of the various FIRE EXTINGUISHERS now in the Market, I have "decided to adopt your HAND GRENADES for the protection of my business premises in Westbourne Grove "and Queen's Road. I calculate about 70 dozen will be necessary, and I will thank you to send this quantity "with wire baskets, to contain three each, early as possible.—I am, Sir, Yours obediently,—WILLIAM "WHITELEY."

THE MADRAS AND TINNEVELLY DISASTERS WOULD HAVE BEEN AVERTED HAD THE HARDEN STAR HAND GRENADE BEEN PROMPTLY USED.

PRICE Rs. 30 PER CASE OF ONE DOZEN.
SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA :

### JAMES CROWDER,
3, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

## NOW READY.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

## MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillin

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada Buildings, King St., Whitehall.
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

## THE PERFECT PIANO.
### THE NEW TUNING APPARATUS.

OF the above PIANO with the patent improvement lately introduced by us to the Indian Public under the name of the "NEW TUNING APPARATUS," an esteemed constituent writes unsolicited :—

"The COTTAGE PIANO with the right perpandicular stringing arrangement has far exceeded my expectations. I have had the instrument in hard use for the last eighteen months, during which time it has been subjected to rough usage by land and sea, extremes of heat and cold, dampness and dryness, the instrument has never been touched with a tuning key, and is now in as perfect condition as it was when leaving your warehouse. This is almost incredible, but nevertheless the fact. Yours quite at liberty to utilise his communication.

R. P. FENCHAM.
Kurrachee, January 21, 1887.

FOR CASH, OR ON THE HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM, FOR ONE AND TWO YEARS.

Illustrated Price Lists of the above Instruments, as also those of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE free on application.

### MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
PIANOFORTE DEALERS,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

## ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.
### THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY
KALBADEVIE ROAD,
ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE.)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a "First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from miniature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. for any previous engagements.

### THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY

### BOURNE & SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

Studio open from

## GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
### FORT, BOMBAY.

EARL-OF-SHAFTESBURY.

I THINK the new wing of this Hotel is a great improvement on Hotels in general in Bombay and most comfortable.
2nd December, 1886.

THE new extension of this Establishment is quite in Europe style. My family have been most comfortable.
FRED. WRIGHT.
28th November, 1886.

COLONEL GRIFFITH.

A most comfortable Hotel. I got quarters in the new building and they were delightful.
10th November, 1886.

## BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.

WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionable make for gentlemen.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS; Embroidered Fronts; for evening wear, latest designs, ... ... ... ...per pair | Rs. | 11 | 8 |
| BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks ... ... ... ... ... ... | " | 9 | 8 |
| WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only | " | 3 | 12 |
| WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered ... each | " | 3 | 0 |
| SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors ... ... ... from | " | 1 | 4 |
| WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES; Very elegant and richest quality ... ... ... ... ... | " | 2 | 8 |

And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers, &c.

### HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

## CHEAP PIANOS.

S. ROSE & Co. beg to call attention to the following serviceable second-hand Pianofortes which they are selling at greatly reduced prices, for cash :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BIJOU COTTAGE, solid mahogany, compass, 5 octaves, entire iron frame | Rs. | 230 |
| BROADWOOD AND SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves | " | 250 |
| BROADWOOD AND SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves | " | 300 |
| WALNUT SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves | " | 350 |
| EBONIZED SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves | " | 500 |
| EBONIZED SQUARE, by LIPP of STUTTGART, metal frame and brass corners, full compass, 7 octaves ...400 and | " | 550 |
| "SCHIEDMAYER" EBONIZED SQUARE, overstrung bass, full compass, 7 octaves, metal work, electro-plated | " | 600 |
| "SCHIEDMAYER" EBONIZED SQUARE, same as above | " | 700 |
| "SCHIEDMAYER" WALNUT SQUARE, iron frame ...250 and | " | 400 |
| "SYMPATHETIC" by S. Rose and Co., of solid mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, overstrung bass, almost equal to new | " | 750 |
| Ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. | " | 650 |
| COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves, metal bars, etc. | " | 150 |
| COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, brass bound corners, metal bars, etc. | " | 500 |
| BROADWOOD AND SON'S GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves, metal bars and wrest plank | " | 550 |

The above instruments have either been taken in exchange for new instruments, or returned from hire. Many of them are nearly equal to new and stand in time better than many of the cheap new Pianos that are sold.

Catalogues of Pianos and Harmoniums, American Organs, Music and Sundries free to ports.

New Pianofortes by all the best makers, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,750.

### S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail-Steamer "SINGAPORE," Captain G. Parodi, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on the 8th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Feb. 9, 1887.

FOR SALE.

A 10 HORSE-POWER Nominal Improved High Pressure PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE by Messrs. MARSHALL SONS and Co., Gainsborough, Heavy Fly Wheel 5 ft. 7 ins. diameter, fitted with Hartnell's Patent Automatic Expansion Gear and Gresham's Patent Injector. For further particulars apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Royal Bombay Yacht Club.

SPORTING.

THE MHOW SKY RACES will take place on March 22nd and 24th. PROSPECTUS can be had on application to Honorary Secretary.

H. B. KINGSCOTE, Major, R. H. A., Honorary Secretary.

Mhow, 7th February, 1887.

SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS for the "JUBILEE SCHOOL FEAST" are invited. Amounts however small will be received with thanks, and may be sent to the Undersigned at the Secretariat or to H. W. BARROW, Esq., Municipal Offices. The names of all Donors will be published in the local papers.

A. B. PORTMAN, Lieut.-Col., In charge of special arrangements for Jubilee School Feast.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

VERBAL OFFERS will be received on FRIDAY next, the 11th instant, at 12 noon, by the Commissariat Storekeeper General for the supply of Rice, Dhall, Flour, Ghee, &c., required for Troops retiring from Burmah.

Forms of Tenders with further particulars can be obtained from the above Officer.

E. S. WALCOTT, Col., Commissariat Storekeeper General.

Comt. Storekeeper Genl.'s Office, Bombay, 9th Feb. 1887.

THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE JUBILEE ILLUMINATIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that no Transfer Tickets will be issued to passengers or received after 6 p.m. on the Nights of the 16th and 17th instant.

The Company will not hold itself responsible should any of its Cars, Regular or Reserved, be stopped or turned back, by block of traffic in the streets, on the Nights in question.

All Tickets will be issued by the Company subject to the above conditions.

By order, A. G. CRISP, Traffic Superintendant.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—JUBILEE DAY.

ADDITIONAL TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KALYAN.

FOR the convenience of visitors to Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the sixteenth instant, JUBILEE DAY, ADDITIONAL TRAINS will be RUN between BOMBAY and KALYAN as may be necessary.

There will be no Special Train into Bombay after the ordinary train which leaves Kalyan at 6 p.m., and which arrives in Bombay at 7-50, and the last Down Train from Bombay will start at 12-30 (twelve o'clock Bombay time) that night.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the ninth of February 1887

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO BE LET, from 1st May, a Commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, at present occupied by J. Steiner, Esq. Rent Rs. 400. Apply to E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st March, an UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW at CUMBALLA, now in the occupation of R. M. HERAMANECK, Esq. For particulars apply to E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, [illegible] BUNGALOW on Lands End Road, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of F. Stockinger, Esq. Apply to E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

CHRISTMAS NOS., ALMANACKS AND ANNUALS.

| | Rs. a. |
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| Times of India Calendar and Directory for 1887 | Rs. 8 0 and 2 0 |
| Bow Bells, Vol. 45 | 3 4 |
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| Whitaker's Almanac, for 1887 | 0 10 |
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| Maclean's Guide to Bombay for 1887 | 5 0 |
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| Boys' Own Annual | 5 8 |
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| Punch's Almanac | 0 8 |
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| London Society's 'Xmas No. | 0 10 |
| Boys' Own Paper, 'Xmas No. | 0 6 |
| Girls' Own Paper, 'Xmas No. | 0 6 |
| Leisure Hour, Vol. 1886 | 4 8 |
| Little Folks, Vol. 24 | 2 4 |
| Family Herald, Vol. 57 | 3 0 |
| Fun Almanac | 0 4 |
| Mood's Comic Annual | 0 10 |
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A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VOLUNTEER JUBILEE TOURNAMENT,

To be held on the ESPLANADE, BOMBAY,

POSTPONED TO 9TH & 10TH MARCH, 1887.

Under the Patronage of H. E. the GOVERNOR, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL H. R. H. the DUKE of CONNAUGHT,

Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army,

H. E. the NAVAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

President of the Tournament,

BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. T. HEATHCOTE, C. B.

Open to the Navy, the Bombay Army, both European and Native, enrolled Volunteers of the British Empire, the Indian Marine, and the Bombay Police.

Donations are noted from the Public, and may be paid to any Member of the Executive Committee, or to the National Bank of India, Limited, Bombay.

For Prospectus and other Particulars apply to

The HONORARY SECRETARY, Volunteer Jubilee Tournament.

47, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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A FINE COLLECTION in all the latest Designs on hand.

From Rs. 35 to Rs. 600.

GEMS mounted to order of any of the undermentioned patterns desired in the time specified. A single Stone, Claw or Gipsy, setting in one day.

5 Stones, half hoop, setting in three days.

LOOSE BRILLIANTS, RUBIES, EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, &c., to pick from at the current market value.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO BE LET, GODOWN and OFFICE ROOMS on the Ground Floor, House No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort.—Apply to TAPIDAS VURDAS & Co.

AUCTION SALE of CARRIAGES at the Show Room of Mr. SORABJEE NOWROJEE, at Girgaum, near Portuguese Chapel, TO-DAY, at 4 p.m.

FOR SALE, LIGHT PHAETON, Rs. 550: Arab Horse, Rs. 375; or the whole Turn-out, Rs. 900. Also BROUGHAM, Rs. 250. Apply to M. N. WADIA, Secretariat.

GLASSWARE! Star and Fern Soda Glasses, doz. Rs. 4-8. Wine Glasses, Star or Fern, doz. Rs. 1-8. Plain Soda, doz. Rs. 1-14. Plain Wine, doz. Annas 14 only. Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS,

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES embody all latest improvements and are complete in accessories. They never get out of order and give entire satisfaction. For cash or on hire, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO LET,—On the Ground Floor of the new and extensive premises situated in Horaby Road, Fort, next door to the Cathedral High School, magnificent shops with Frontages opening on three sides, can be fitted up or finished to accord with wishes of intending tenants. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. J. N. TATA, Victoria Buildings, Fort.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

WANTED 36 Second-hand IRON PILLARS or POSTS, 12 feet long. Apply by letter to Mr. N. N. KHAREGOT, Trinity Lane, Bombay.

CASTOR OIL, superior quality, supplied at lowest price by the Peeroo Manjusee Oil Mills. Apply to GLADE & Co., Agents, 6, Hornby Row.

VARNISHES, White Lead, White Zinc, Ground Paints, and Dry Colours. WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, 1, Dean Lane.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1, Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Gujerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated) Apply at *Diffter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

FOR SALE, neat SEMI-SHIGRAM, nearly new, in excellent order, lined with Morocco. Address V. V., care of Messrs. KING, KING and Co.

GALVANIZED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 2 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortment just to hand, latest produced Goods. Rs. 7 to Rs. 25 each. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

WANTED First Volume of the *Bombay Samachar*. Liberal price given for a complete set. Communicate with Enquirer, care of this Office.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. Fit Coat and Trousers. V. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a gray Gulf-Arab HORSE, rising 7, height 14.2, broke to harness, fast, powerful, handsome, and believed sound. Address:—"L. G. M.," care of Messrs. KING, KING & Co.

WANTED by a YOUNG LADY an engagement as Companion to a Lady—travelling preferred. Accomplishments, good reference given and received. Please address PANSY, Post Office, Simla.

COWAN'S GELATINO CHLORIDE PLATES, for Transparencies, &c., 4½ by 3½. Just received.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

GOODS of every description, purchased at the lowest market prices, and promptly forwarded to all parts of India. Commission very moderate. KANNY & Co., General Agents, 6, Rampart-row.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

TO LET, THE ALFRED THEATRE, opposite the BOREE BUNDER STATION. Further particulars, from COOVERJEE NOWROJEE CONTRACTOR, Proprietor.

FOR SALE, 4 Handsome Bay Arab HORSE, 14-13 rising 6 years, quiet and believed sound; has been ridden by a Lady. Price 700. Apply "A. B.," care of Messrs. WM. WATSON & Co., Agents, Bombay.

"ANGOLA SUITS," superior finish, cut, and style, from Rs. 18-0 to Rs. 100-0. Send post card for samples and self-measurement forms to the CASH BAZAAR, Ld, Gents Outfitters, 23, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White, and Blue Witney Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

WANTED AN EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CUTTER for a first class Tailoring Establishment at Madras. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to MOSES and Co., Civil and Military Tailors, Mount Road, Madras.

CARRIAGE TIMEPIECE.—Lever movement, going any position, ornamental front, glass sides, height 8½ inches, breadth 5 inches, diameter of dial 3½ inches, Rs. 14 with alarm, Rs. 15 striking.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MUFFINS, in time for afternoon Tea.—PEARSE, Apollo Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

2 Bales Turkey red cloth.
3 Bales grey shirtings.
2 Bales grey dhoties.
5 Cases colored prints.
7 Cases white nails & nainsooks.
3 Cases colored woollen cloth.

On account of the concerned—
4 cases Swd Turkey red cloth.

On account and at the risk of Yessey Currumsey—
G U M-178—2 cases white jaconets.
On account and at the risk of Nurotum Hurrai—
7 cases white jaconets.

Bombay, February 10, 1887. MENESSE & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

7, MARINE-STREET.

FINAL AUCTION SALE of READY-MADE CLOTHES for LADIES, GENTLEMEN & CHILDREN at No. 20, Church Gate Street, Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Mr. Louis Strauch to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m.

A large stock of ready-made clothes consisting of gentlemen's complete suits, dress coats, frock coats, morning coats, trousers and overcoats, boys' and children's suits, overcoats and trousers of every description, ladies' ulsters, mantles and mantlets, neckties, shoes, slippers, &c.

Property on view from WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Bombay, February 10, 1887. CRAWFORD & CO.

## NOTICES.

MR. ARTHUR FERNANDEZ having left our firm the POWER OF ATTORNEY held by him is hereby CANCELLED.

W. H. NEBEL & Co.

TO LET with immediate possession a very desirable three-storied HOUSE, situated in Marine Lines, entirely open to the Westerly Sea Breeze, and commands a most charming view of Malabar Hill and Colaba. For rent and other particulars—Apply to P. YRAMJEE, House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

WANTED for 3 months 2 SURVEYORS, capable of Surveying, Levelling, and Plotting accurately. A Salary of Rs. 30 with Public Works Department Travelling Allowance will be given to good men. Apply to EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, South Bazar Division, P. W. Department, Yeotmal.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of LABOUR for LANDING CARGO at PRINCES DOCK from 1st April 1887. Formes of contract may be had on application to the Undersigned with whom Tenders must be lodged on or before 12 o'clock noon on 22nd February 1887.

By order of the Trustees. G. MANSON, Secretary.

THE JUBILEE ILLUMINATIONS.

THE undersigned is prepared to undertake the supply of any MATERIAL necessary for ILLUMINATIONS or DECORATIONS during the Jubilee. The material is now ready for delivery. Contracts for illuminations will be undertaken.

Further particulars may be obtained from COOVERJEE NOWROJEE, Contractor, Parsee Bazaar Street, No. 26, Opposite Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengali's residence.

D. R. PUNDOLE begs to inform the Public that he has OPENED an ESTABLISHMENT for Selling Fancy and Ornamental CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES, PALANQUIN CLOCKS, Gold and Silver WATCHES, and CHARMS, Ladies' and Gent's LOCKETS, ALUMINIUM CHARMS, CHAINS, and KEYS, and NECKLACES, Real Pebble, Gold and Silver, and Steel SPECTACLES, Gold EYE-GLASSES, &c., &c.

Best Metal Watches, Rs. 8 Cash.

Practical and Experienced Repairer of Watches, Clocks and Musical Boxes.

CHARGES MODERATE.

OPPOSITE the CASH BAZAAR.

A. B. FLEMING & Co., LIMITED.

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MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS, EDINBURGH, LONDON—NEW YORK, MELBOURNE.

BEG to announce to friends and buyers, that Mr. WM. CUTHBERTSON, of their Company, will be in India during the spring months in their interests. Correspondence invited.

Address,—Poste restant Calcutta, " Bombay, " Madras.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 10th February 1887, at 4 o'clock p.m.

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1886.

2nd—To declare a dividend.

3rd—To appoint a Director in the place of C. Douglas, Esq., who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.

4th—To pass the following resolution:—

That the Extension recommended by the Directors in their report be carried out forthwith.

5th—To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2nd February to 10th February 1887, both day inclusive.

By order of the Directors, R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co., Secretaries and Agents.

7, Hummum Street, Bombay, 24th January, 1887.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, Limited,

COCOANUT AND KEROSINE OILS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Cocoanut and Kerosine Oils for ten months commencing from 1st April 1887. The quantities required per month are:—

Cocoanut Oil about 35 cwts.
Kerosine Oil about 40 cases or 320 Gallons.

To be delivered free on Railway Waggons, Waree Bunder, Bombay.

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Oils" will be received by the Bombay Agent, at his Office, Treacher's Buildings, up to 1 p.m. [Sunfire] on MONDAY, the 14th instant.

The accepted tender will have to deposit Cash Security of Rs. 500 only.

The Bombay Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

C. A. WINTER, Bombay Agent, H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Ld.

Bombay, 7th February, 1887.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned at 12 o'clock noon on the 23rd February 1887 for the feed, shoeing and veterinary treatment for two years of the horses belonging to the General Post Office.

1. Tenderers should specify the rate per month for each horse.

2. A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each tender which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the Contract.

3. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

4. The conditions of the contract deed, and all other particulars, may be learnt by personal application at the General Post Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

C. A. STUART, Presy. Postmaster.

Bombay, G. P. O, 5th February 1887.

RACING C. B.s FOR SALE.

THE following blood stock were specially selected for the owner by Major John Humfrey; they are in hard work and believed to be thoroughly sound, and are remarkably temperable:—

Nos. 1 and 2 have been tried and have run well in public.

"Gang Forward" ch geld, 195; foaled '84, 4, 9 by Lochinvar—Gulnohar (Kathi) a colt of great bone and promises well, but from his size requires time.

"Carina" by Ally, 14, 2 foaled '84, 4, 25 by Lachinvar—Princess (Kathi) a very handsome and compact filly with good action: ran 2nd to Red Ruin 3 weeks after being backed.

"Cottenham" boy colt 14, 3, foaled '84, 5, 10 by T. B. E. Cottenham, dam by T. B. E. Clarence. This colt took 1st prize yearling class, Ahmedabad Show 1886, but has since suffered from dentition and has only just commenced work, a nice mover and will carry weight Warranted untried.

Apply to ELTON BURROUGHS, Esq., 3 Bo. Cav. Neemuch.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 31st December 1886 is declared, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, equal to Rupees 10 per shares, and will be paid on and after the 10th February 1887, to Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 1st February, 1887, on production of Share Certificates.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 2nd to 10th February 1887, both days inclusive.

Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum, and Kalladgi districts will obtain Dividend Warrants at Hubli on and after the 15th February 1887, on production of Share Certificates to the Manager there.

By order of the Directors. P. CHRYSTAL & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 29th January 1887.

STEAMER SERVICE BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND PORT BLAIR.

INVITATION FOR TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for a Steamer Service once in four weeks from Calcutta to Port Blair and thence to Nancowry (Camorta) and back via Port Blair, Rangoon, and Port Blair to Calcutta. The steamers may also be required to call at the Cocos and occasionally at the Krishna Light Vessel.

2. The contract will begin on the 1st January 1888, or as soon as practicable after that date and last for five years or ten years as may hereafter be determined. Tenders are invited for a service for either of these periods.

3. No fixed subsidy will be given, but the service will have the monopoly for the transport of passengers, convicts, live stock, and stores on behalf of Government at fixed rates to be tendered for. Tenderers may also fix the minimum sum to be paid by Government annually on account of passage money and freight.

4. Tenders must be submitted before noon on 30th April 1887 at the office of the Post Master General of Bengal in Calcutta. Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Post Master General of Bengal.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona or the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment East-street, Poona.

## BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £2,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £500,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SO
LONDON OFFICE—62, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and offices of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge if remitted through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,00
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESS obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER, 6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

## NOTICES.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Isblockoff Patents)

AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ltd.,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)

SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks of the latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO, Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.

The International Jurors, Healthcries, Calinderies, Exhibition Post Offices Lloyds, Board of Works &c., &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

A BARGAIN

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, 14 Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new

F. FISCHER & Co.

CIE DES [illegible]

BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL VASES, VASES, &c., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

Special price to introduce it largely.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

QUARTS ..... Rs. 4-4 per doz.
PINTS ..... " 2-10 "
In quantities of not less than 1 case.

F. FISCHER & CO.

THOMSON AND MYLNE'S

PATENT SUGARCANE MILLS.

For particulars of Depots, Authorised Makers, &c., Apply to

EWART LATHAM AND CO., BOMBAY,

Agents for the Patentees.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has quite recently imported the following GOODS of the best quality. The prices are exceptionally cheap to suit every body:—

| | Rs. A. | Rs. A. |
|---|---|---|
| Gent's Ellwood's Black Felt Hats, attractive and light in weight | each | 6 8 to 7 0 |
| " Punjab Sun Hats | each | 10 0 to 12 0 |
| " Madras Drab Helmets, with Turbans | each | 14 0 to 15 0 |
| " White and Brown Shooting Hats | each | 10 0 |
| Gent's and Ladies' Teral Hats | each | 6 0 to 6 8 |
| " Tweed Travelling Caps | each | 2 0 to 2 8 |
| " Velvet embroidered Smoking Caps | each | 4 0 to 6 0 |
| " Neckties of different colors and fashions | each | 0 8 to 2 0 |
| " Collars of different fashions | per doz. | 4 0 to 5 0 |
| " Argoey and other kinds of Braces | per pair | 1 0 to 3 0 |
| " Coloured and White English Shirts | per dos. | 24 0 |
| " White Kid Gloves, of any size | per pair | 2 8 |
| " Colored Merino Socks | per doz. | 9 0 to 12 0 |
| White and Red Blankets for cold season | per pair | 8 0 to 16 0 |
| Railway Rugs for cold season | each | 18 0 to 30 0 |
| " Tweed Grey Coats for cold season | each | 20 0 to 25 0 |
| " Cricketing White Flannel Suits | each | 20 0 to 30 0 |
| " Tweed Suits | each | 15 0 to 45 0 |
| " Black Broadcloth Dress Suits | each | 60 0 to 85 0 |
| " Coloured Broadcloth Coats, each | | 12 0 to 15 0 |
| " Black and Colored Coating Suits | each | 35 0 to 40 0 |

ઈસ્માલ આદમજી.

i. e. ESSUBJEE ADAMJEE, Tailor and Outfitter.

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SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately cure, as asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*
"Thoroughly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. Martin
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of spirits from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two enlivens me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W, in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Agents: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND CO. ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

## INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £3,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDER and MACHINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1885 ..... £300,000
" 1886 ..... £305,196

LIFE BRANCH.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office, on approved lives. MILITARY LIVES in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at death, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 75 per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured lives either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life Funds now amount to £3,058,76

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1863 | £1,579,378 3 9 | 1878 | £4,049,15 14 1 |
| 1878 | £3,645,503 1 9 | 1886 | £5,348,407 9 2 |

THOS. H. MOORE & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

| | Exclusive Reserve Fund. |
|---|---|
| The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | £ 1,852,000 |
| The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " 3,000,000 |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL | M6,000,000 |
| The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " 6,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " 7,500,000 |
| The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " 3,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL | " 2,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | fl 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " 2,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL | " 1,000,000 |

MARINE INSURANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | £ 3,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | fl 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " 1,000,000 |
| The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | M6,000,000 |

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000.

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BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Afternoon Party to Prof. Darmesteter, Readymoney Hall, 5 p.m.
Band, B. V. R., Esplanade Bandstand, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Amphitrite (s), from Trieste; and Bacchante, Goa.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Ludiana (s), for Coast and Calcutta.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 5th instant, shows an increase of Rs. 32,985 in receipts.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. Bgdroodeen Tyebjee's coachman was accidentally thrown off the coach-box on Tuesday at Gowalia Tank Road, sustaining a fracture to one of his legs. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where his leg was amputated.

FURIOUSLY DRIVEN TRAMS.—Superintendent Brewin applied to Mr. Cooper yesterday for a summons against the driver of tram No. 27, for driving his tramcar furiously on Bhendy Bazaar Road. Mr. Cooper granted the application, and also issued a process against the conductor for abetment of the offence.

RAILWAY PASSES.—Railway passes, being made simply of thick paper, are always liable to be lost or damaged. Mr. M. H. Bamji, however, has invented a case which will preserve them from harm. The case is made of teakwood, and being provided with a slight panel, the pass may be easily exhibited.

M. N. PRIM CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated last month was 4,667, out of which 743 were new admissions, the daily average attendance being 150. Of the entire number, 1,869 were males, 1,421 females and 1,379 children. Among the cases treated were 92 of malarious fever and 27 of acute dysentery.

FATAL CART ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the morgue, touching the death of Luximon Janajee, aged 23 years. Deceased, while driving his cart along Matoonga Road, accidentally fell from his seat, and one of the wheels passing over him, he died from the effects of the injuries shortly after the occurrence. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE BANDORA MUNICIPAL EMBEZZLEMENTS.—A petition to Government praying for mitigation of punishment is being circulated at Bandora on behalf of Ramesh Ganesh Kotries, formerly secretary to the Bandora Municipality, who was recently sentenced by Mr. Parsons, Sessions Judge of Thanah, to three years' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or in default to undergo further imprisonment for one year, for embezzling the funds of the Municipality.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the Bombay Volunteers Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening at 6 o'clock:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Overture | Iphigenia en Aulide | Gluck |
| Valse | The Jubilee | C. Coote |
| Grand March | Rienzi | R. Wagner |
| Polka | Gentilesse | L. Gobbaerts |
| Quadrille | Le Palais del'Industrie | Croisez |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ALLEGED THEFT AT THE BOMBAY BANK.—Yessoo Poogrie, a peon in the employ of the Elphinstone High School, reported on Tuesday that he went to the Bombay Bank, and changed a cheque for Rs. 121, for which he received twenty notes for Rs. 5 each, and put them into his coat-pocket; he immediately after left and went to another counter to receive in cash Rs. 214; and while there found that the notes were stolen from his pocket, and a Guzerati Brahmin, who was standing near him, had left at about that time.

A POLICEMAN IN TROUBLE.—Nilloo Atmajee, a native police constable of the C Division, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of neglect of duty by permitting a prisoner charged with being drunk and disorderly to escape from his custody on the 7th instant. Accused admitted the truth of the complaint, and said he left the prisoner by himself without giving him in any one's charge, and went away a short distance when the prisoner decamped. He was fined Rs. 25.

LADY REAY AT A PARSEE WEDDING.—In the paragraph referring to the recent visit of Lady Reay to the Alibless Bagh for the purpose of witnessing the characteristic ceremonies connected with a Parsee wedding, the names of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and Brigadier General and Mrs. Knowles were inadvertently omitted from the list of those present. Yesterday morning the bridal party, accompanied by Mr. Manekji Cursetji Divecha, the father of the bridegroom, paid a visit to Government House, where they were accorded a reception by Lady Reay and Lady Rosebery, who had both been greatly interested in the celebration a few days earlier.

BREACH OF THE LICENSE ACT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Inspector Smith charged Annetta Rosoo, an Italian woman, with having sold liquor without a license from the Collector of Bombay. The accused, it appeared, owned part of an ice-cream shop, with a Mr. Goldstein, in front of the Prince's Dock, and besides dispensing iced refreshment and non-alcoholic drinks, used also to sell cognac, gin and other liquors, without being licensed to do so. On Monday evening Inspector Smith was informed by a seaman that he had been served with a peg of brandy by the accused. The next day the Inspector provided him with a marked rupee, and gave him instructions to ask for another. The accused fell into the trap, and on the house being searched, several bottles of liquor were found hidden in a back room. In defence she stated that she was the servant of Goldstein, and gave the liquor, which was his, to the man out of friendship, to induce him to pay for some food she had given him. Mr. Cooper convicted her and fined her Rs. 150, after informing her that she had rendered herself liable to a fine of Rs. 1,000 and six months' imprisonment.

THE MARY CARPENTER SCHOLARSHIPS.—The annual examination for these scholarships was held as usual in the hall of the old Elphinstone High School on the 17th January, under the superintendence of Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Dubash, Head master, Goculdas Tejpal A. V. School. Mr. Chaganlal Harilal Pandya, B.A., Deputy Educational Inspector, G. S. Bombay, and Mr. G. H. Laghate, Deputy Educational Inspector, M. S. Bombay. Ninety-three girls competed for the scholarships, the majority of them being Parsees. Among the others were a few Hindoo and a few Marathi girls. The results of this year's examination, which has recently been declared, shows that Parsees have won three out of the four scholarships. Last year all the scholarships were won by Parsees. The two highest scholarships, which are of the value of Rs. 6 each, have been awarded the this year to Bai Dhunbai Hormusji Kapadia and Bai Dosibai Batlonji. Master, respectively passing with the highest number of marks in Standard 6th, Bai Dhunbai deserves special mention inasmuch as she has won a scholarship in three consecutive years. The third scholarship of Rs. 5 has been won by a Marathi candidate, namely, Bai Sunderbai Balaji, of the Jagannath Sunkerset School, for passing with the highest number of marks in Standard V. The fourth scholarship of Rs. 3 has been awarded to Bai Aimai Sorabji Mistry, for passing with the highest number of marks in Standard IV. The three successful Parsee girls come from the same institution, the Victoria A. V. School at Dhobi Talao.

## PASSENGERS PER S.S. AMPHITRITE.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Amphitrite, Captain E. Golcich, which left Trieste on the 18th January, arrived here yesterday with the following passengers:—

FROM TRIESTE.

Count and Countess Mrs. Blein.
Erlach. Mrs. Evatt, Miss Kerr, and
Mr. and Mrs. Gomperts. two children.

FROM BASSEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Lall Mohun Ghose.
FROM SUEZ.—Count Messey.
FROM ADEN.—Mr. Lichtenstein, and fifteen deck.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

### GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 8th February, 1887.

*Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·775 |
| Temperature of the Air | 68·5 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 55·7 |
| Dew Point | 44·3 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·436 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) | 0·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) | 77·3 |
| Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.) | 59·0 |
| General Directions of Wind. | N, NNW, N. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours | 414 |

From midnight to midnight.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE Imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

## BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE usual monthly meeting of the Society took place on Monday last. Dr. D. Macdonald presided.

The following new members were elected:—Mr. W. A. Connop, R. N., Mr. H. T. Silcock, C. S., Mr. Louis Bergi, Col. G. Merewether, R.E., Dr. J. H. Irving.

Mr. R. A. Sterndale was unanimously elected Vice-President in the place of Dr. Maconachie, who had resigned.

Mr. H. M. Phipson, the honorary secretary, then acknowledged the following contributions to the Society's collections:—

| Contribution. | Description. | Contributor. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Coco-de-mer | Lodoicea Seychellarum | Capt A Moore, R N |
| 1 Bird of Paradise | Paradisea apoda | Mr Jamsetjee C Jamsetjee |
| 3 Flamingoes | Phœnicopterus roseus | Victoria Gardens |
| 2 Tortoises (alive) | Testudo elevans | Mr W S Price |
| Ceylon Leaf Insects | Mantis Scoliella | H E Rear Admiral Sir Fred. Richards |
| 1 Snake | Lycodon Aulicus | Mr F Kirby |
| A quantity of shells | From the Andamans | Sergt Major Webb |
| 1 large Chameleon (alive) | Chamæleo vulgaris | Mr F Rose |
| 1 Wolf (alive) | From Aurungabad | Capt M B Salmon |
| 2 Owls (alive) | From Neemuch | |
| Fresh water sponges | From Kurrachee | Mr J A Murray |
| 1 Rock horned Owl (mounted) | Bubo Bengallensis | Do. |
| A quantity of insects | From Rajpur | Mr J A Betham |
| A number of Rats | From Sholapur | Mr H T Silcock, C S |
| Corallines | From Bombay Coast | Mr Framjee N Davar |
| A Collection of Shells | 30 Specimens | Miss Etta Sterndale |

Minor Contributions from Mr. C. E. Crawley, Mr. W. W. Squire, Mr. F. D. Parker, Mr. W. J. Essai.

Contribution to the Library—Magazine of Natural History, Vol. 19, No. 109. Mr. H. Littledale.

Mr. R. Gilbert exhibited a broken piece of a Sambur's horn, measuring 44½ inches, which he had shot off an animal in Asirgarh. The fracture had taken place above the brow antler, so that the horn must have been of extraordinary measurement.

Colonel Charles Swinhoe then read a most interesting paper on "Mimicry in butterflies for protection," illustrated by many beautiful examples from his private collection. He said:—

That butterflies were to be found all over the world, clothed in colors and patterns closely resembling their surroundings, has been long known, groups like the Satyrinæ that are fond of shady places and live on hill sides and rocky dells are nearly always of a dull-brown colour; the Euplœinæ that inhabit dark moist dells and live in the thick undergrowth of forests are all black; the Pierinæ that fly about in the sun in almost any kind of climate are generally white or yellow; and the desert group of the Nymphalinæ, the Teracoli, that mostly frequent barren sandy tracts in the hotter parts of the world have their white colors tinted and patched with most brilliant sun spots of bright yellow and salmon color; they only fly about in the hottest part of the day, and are very difficult to distinguish; then there are the leaf, or butterflies, or Kallimas, and their allies, which when on the wing frequent the tops of high trees; their flight is very swift, and most of them are of large size. On the upper surface their wings are often brilliantly colored, but underneath have the coloration and markings of various kinds of leaves, and when they settle, you see them vanish into a tree and become at once invisible. The common Indian form, Kallima inachis, for instance, a N.-W. Himalayan insect, generally settles amongst the dried leaves of a tree and perching head downwards with closed wings so exactly resemble a dried leaf as to be invisible; many of the Pierinæ also mimic leaves on their under surface. The largest of them are the Hebomoias. I have only two species of this genus, H. glaucippe, from various parts of India—very plentiful at Bombay, on Malabar Hill; and the Nicobar species, Roepsdorffii, and you will see that they both represent excellent imitations of leaves on their under surface. The subject, however, of the mimicry of one form of butterfly, of another form, was first brought clearly before the scientific world by Mr. Bates in an excellent paper which appeared in the Transactions of the Linnæan Society for 1862, Vol. 33, p. 495, and subsequently Mr. Wallace brought many remarkable facts on this subject to light. It was observed by Mr. Bates that the imitating species are comparatively rare, whilst the imitated are to be found in great numbers, the two sets living together; the imitated were for the most part brilliantly coloured insects, and he therefore concluded that they must be protected from the attacks of birds, &c., by some secretion or noxious odour, and this has now been abundantly proved, and his paper on this subject in P. E. S., 1866, 3rd December, p. 45, is well worth reading. I don't propose to give the principle of mimicry has been written about, and argued out by many scientific men since Mr. Bates first brought the matter to light in 1862. I simply propose to show you as many of the types of mimicry as I can from the examples out of my own private collection of butterflies. As to how one butterfly comes to mimic another for protection has been explained by many authors, and not always on the same theory; but I take it that Darwin's explanation that many species of Lepidoptera are liable to considerable and abrupt variations of color is the keynote of the whole mystery. Let us look at Hypolimnas misippus. The normal form of this butterfly is black with large white spots on the wings; the female mimics Danais chrysippus in its coloration and markings, this butterfly being of a bronze reddish colour. Now the male of Hypolimnas misippus is a very pugnacious insect and is very active, and has a remarkably quick flight, and therefore is capable of protecting itself; it is very good food for birds, lizards, &c., and whenever caught is a delicious mouthful; the female, however, is much slower in flight, and when heavily laden with eggs is easily captured Danais chrysippus on the contrary, like all the Danainæ group, is a butterfly that no bird or lizard will touch, and both these species live in the same places. Now supposing at some former period, in accordance with the well-known fact that Hypolimnas misippus is common with many species of lepidoptera being liable to considerable and abrupt variation in colour (I myself have a very curiously coloured female of this group), a female appeared of a reddish or bronzy tinge (a not uncommon occurrence with black butterflies) would it not be probable that it would have a greater chance of escaping the attacks of birds and lizards than its black sisters; some of its progeny would also probably have a bronzy tinge, and these also would have the greater chance to escape, and so on, from generation to generation the more bronzy the offspring became, and the more they resembled the coloration of the protecting species, the more they would become protected themselves, until in the course of ages, the black form of the female H. misippus would cease to exist, and its place would be taken by the bronzy female mimic of Danais chrysippus; and it is curious to observe that the protected and protecting forms are invariably found together. Danais chrysippus is an insect common in many parts of the world, all over India, Burma, and Ceylon, in the Philippine Islands, in Turkey, Madagascar, Arabia, and in the west, south, and south-eastern coast of Africa, and in all these places, (I am not sure about Turkey) the protected form Hypolimnas misippus is also to be found. In Aden and in several parts of Africa, there is a form of Danais chrysippus called D. alcippus, with white hind wings, and in all such places the protected form of H. misippus is found with white wings; and in Aden, on the Kutch Coast, in Sind, and in parts of the interior of Africa, there is a form of D. chrysippus, called D. dorippus, without the black apical patch to the four wings, and in these places the female of H. misippus is also colored and marked similarly. This form of the female of H. misippus is frequently to be seen in Bombay and other parts of India, and it is not at all uncommon, though not nearly so plentiful as the D. chrysippus form. On observing this I have for some years collected all the D. chrysippus I could get together in the expectation of getting some D. dorippus, and in this I have not been disappointed, and I have now specimens in my collection from Bombay, Poona, Khandalla, and from the Punjab: it is, however, nothing like so common as the female of H. misippus, which mimics this form, reversing the rule that the imitating species are comparatively rare, whilst the imitated swarm in large numbers, but this only shows, that in former ages in these places the form D. dorippus was a common form, and that it has gradually been dying out, and is now very nearly extinct. On the principle that mimicry is merely for protection, and that the protecting butterflies are those most abundant, we would here in India naturally expect to find the several species of the sub-families Euplœinæ and Danainæ more frequently mimicked than any other kind, because many of the species of both these sub-families are to be found in great abundance in most parts of India, and all are distasteful to birds, lizards, &c.—and this is actually the case—it is very difficult to demonstrate facts of this nature from a private collection, from want of sufficient specimens but happily my collection affords some very interesting examples—and though I cannot in all cases show you the exact species mimicked, some of the mimicking species being from parts of India from which I have not many specimens—still I can show you forms sufficiently allied to make the matter understood. We will first take the Euplœinæ, of which the common form is E. core; it has many allies all over India—and in Case 1, you will see it, and its allies are more or less closely mimicked by several species of Papilio—Papilio panope, Papilio clytia, Papilio lankeswara, Papilio dravidarum, and the female of P. Castor, also Papilio Tavoyana, which exactly mimics Euploea aloathoe from the same part of India, and of which I happen to have two good examples. On the right side of the Euploeæ you will find another butterfly, the female of which also mimics them—a butterfly called Hypolimnas bolina, of the family Nymphalinæ, widely separated from the family Papilionidæ. In case No. 2 are also some very interesting mimics of two other common species of Euplœ—E. midamas and E. rhadamanthus. On the left of the former are two moths called Amesis albris, which mimic the male, and three other moths called Amesis midama (all of the family Chalcosidæ) which mimic both sexes of E. midamas; and on the right of these Euplœinæ are also five excellent mimics, all butterflies of the family Elymnitinæ, E. leucocyma and Dyctis patna, the sexes of which mimic the same sexes of E. midamas. In the next column are some specimens of E. rhadamanthus of both sexes, and to their right are a number of Euripus halitherses, a butterfly of the family Nymphalinæ, the males of which mimic a Danais I do not possess. (I have however put in an allied form from Java to show the pattern) and the female mimics two forms of Euplœa. E. rhadamanthus and a black Euplœa I do not possess. Next we will take the red Danainæ (Case 3), D. chrysippus, D. dorippus and D. alcippus; we will then see the female of Hypolymnas mimicking all these, as before explained, and Danais genutia you will find in the next column mimicked by the females of three different species of the family Elymnitinæ—i. e. E. fraterna from Ceylon, E. caudata from South India, and E. undularis from Sikkim and Assam; and I also show a female of the last named species received last week from Rangoon along with the allied form of D. genutia from that part of India, with white hind wings, called D. hegesippus, and it is very curious to observe that the hind wings of this and E. undularis has also whitish hind wings. In this case I also show you another species of this family called Dyctis vasudeva, which mimicks a Delias of the family Pierinæ, a gaudily colored common genus which nothing will eat. In Case No. 4 are some white Danias mimicked by various kinds of Papilios, by one species of the family Nymphalinæ—Hestina nama, and by one species of the family Satyrinæ—Orinoma damaris. Euploea tytia and E. melanesus beautifully mimicked by Papilio agestor and P. Govindra; also P. apycides, P. megareus P. mœareus, P. xenocles and Hestina nama of the family Nymphalinæ, all of which mimic various forms of white Danais, the nearest allies of which to be found in my collection I have placed in the case for comparison. Finally in Case No. 5 I show you some insects that mimic the common Papilio diphilus and its allies, a butterfly most distasteful to birds, &c. In the left is P. pammon, the female of which mimics two species, P. diphilus and P. hector, and in the Nicobars the female of the variety Nicobarus mimics the Nicobar variety of P. diphilus, called P. camorta. Then you will see P. janaka is mimicked by a moth called Epicopeia polidora, of the family Chalcosidæ, and P. aidoneus is mimicked by another moth of the same genus called Epicopeia polinora. If we examine into the moths we find numerous cases of mimicry commencing with the Zygœnidæ, which mimic various kinds of hornets, wasps and flies, but time does not admit of my going into these. There is another form of so-called mimicry, which is not mimicry at all. In the family Euplœinæ there are many series of species which in their markings much resemble each other, but as they are all distasteful to birds, lizards, &c., there can be, in so far as we know, no reason why they should mimic each other; but as has been already shown to you, many of them are very closely mimicked by various other kinds of butterflies, some of which belong to families widely separated from each other and by many moths. All the Indian species of Euplœinæ, except one, E. Andamanensis are coloured black, and it is undoubtedly a fact, that many of them, though differing so much in the shape of their wings and in their sexual marks as to have caused their separation into different sub-genera, are so nearly like each other in their markings as to be hardly distinguishable except to the experienced lepidopterist. These similarly marked species in so far as I can understand it, must have had the same common ancestor, and for some reason unknown to us, though their markings have remained similar, the shape of their wings, and the sexual brands on their wings, have become altered in the course of time, to adapt them to their conditions of life in the great struggle for existence: it is also very curious to note how evenly these changes seem to have occurred in widely separated places, such, for instance, as in Bombay and Ceylon, where we have the common form, E. core, a black insect with largish white submarginal and marginal spots; it has the hinder margin of the fore wings deeply curved outwards, and the sexual brand on the fore wings of the male. We also get in Bombay E. Kollari, so like it in markings as to deceive it seem at the first glance to be the same insect, but if you examine it carefully you will see that it is quite different in the shape and size of the wings in both sexes, and the hinder margin of the fore wing is deeply curved outwards, and the sexual brand of the fore wings is also quite different. Now in Ceylon we have a form, E. midamus, the female of which mimics E. core in having all the spots small; and we also get E. zinhala, differing from E. kollari in exactly the same way the E. zinhala differs from E. core. The core form is very common, and the Kollari form is rare, and I believe the latter was the original form; that it is gradually dying out and has been replaced and pushed out of existence by the other which has now become the common form. I cannot do better than to end this paper with a quotation from Darwin on this subject, who says: "As in each fully-stocked country natural selection necessarily acts by the selected form having some advantage in the struggle for life over other forms, there will be a constant tendency in the improved descendants of any one species to supplant and exterminate in each stage of descent their predecessors and their original parent."

## THE NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

A GENERAL meeting of the members of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the Office of Messrs. Oodiam Bythel and Company, No. 10, Church-gate-street, Fort, Mr. F. Hooper, one of the Liquidators, presiding.

The following report of the Liquidators was submitted to the meeting:—

The Liquidators of the New Indian Press Company, Limited, have now to report that in pursuance of special resolutions passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the members of the said Company, No. 10, on the 17th day of April 1886 and confirmed on the 3rd May following, they entered into an agreement with the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, on the 11th May last for the transfer of the debts, credits, business, good-will, property and assets of the New Indian Press Company, Limited, to that Company.

They also, on the 13th July last, by a supplemental agreement, took over 4,000 shares of Rs. 125 each fully paid up of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, in lieu of the 4,000 shares of the New Indian Press Company, Limited, for the distribution to the shareholders of the New Indian Press Company, Limited, and lastly by a deed of assignment, dated 11th December 1886 and by a deed of conveyance, dated 7th December 1886, all the leasehold lands, assets, properties, business and liabilities of the New Indian Press Company, Limited, were made over to the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, in consideration of the 4,000 shares of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, which were sold together with all its property, fixtures, machinery, stock-in-trade &c., are of freehold tenure, subject to a conditional annual payment of Rs. 1,700 to the trustees of the estate of the late Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia, and consist of four pieces admeasuring in the aggregate 74,656 square yards, and are situated near the railway station at Colaba. The mills contain about 93,776 spindles and 1,293 looms, and were believed to be replete with all the requisite machinery, fittings, and accessories. We might mention here that a sale of the company's property was held at its registered office by order of Mr. Gocooldas Madhowjee on the 29th July 1886, when the bidding commenced with eight lakhs of rupees; but the property was bought in at Rs. 14,65,000 on the ground that the reserved bid was higher. The sale yesterday was fairly attended by a number of native gentlemen interested in the mill industry. The bidding commenced with eight lakhs of rupees, and for a time stood firm at Rs. 8,50,000. There was a wearisome pause during which the crier reiterated the amount to no purpose. The bid then rose by Rs. 5,000, and there was then a second pause. Some intending purchasers inquired what the reserve bid was, but Mr. Hormusjee, solicitor, answered that the information could not be given. There was no higher bid, the bidders saying they would bid higher only if they knew the reserved price; and the property was bought in at Rs. 8,56,000.

## THE BELGAUM DEFAMATION CASE.

### REVERSAL OF CONVICTION.

At the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Birdwood considered an appeal in the case of the Empress *vs.* Malan Govda and others, from a decision of Mr. Fulton, Acting Session Judge of Belgaum. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Shamrao Vitel, appeared for the appellants.

On the 8th May last, the appellants, 13 in number, were convicted by Mr. Sorabjee Padamjee, First-class Magistrate of Belgaum, of the offence of defamation, and sentenced each to pay a fine of Rs. 75, or in default each to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one month. It appeared that in June or July 1885, the complainant Tookaram Sadoba applied to the District Magistrate of Belgaum for a license under the Arms Act to carry two swords. Against this was forwarded a petition by the thirteen accused, in which the complainant had been defamed. It was stated that he and his father belonged to a faction and raised up all sorts of quarrels in the village; that if a license was granted, there was no saying what they might not do, and that, as they belonged to a faction, their character could not be good. All the accused admitted having signed the petition and sent it to the District Magistrate. It was alleged for the accused that the petition did not harm the reputation of the complainant, nor did they intend to harm it. The magistrate decided both the objections in the negative. That the subject-matter of the petition was defamatory there was not the least doubt in the magistrate's mind. That the allegation was untrue was proved by the granting of the license to the complainant. The mere fact of its grant showed that, after inquiry, the character of the holder had been pronounced to be good. It was stated that the complainant had no trade outside Bhoj; but as a matter of fact, it appeared from his account books that he had trade in about twenty villages besides Bhoj. The thirteen defendants were fined Rs. 75 each, and Rs. 600 out of the fine, if recovered, were awarded as compensation to the complainant. Mr. Fulton, to whom an appeal was preferred, was of opinion upon the evidence that the accused were not justified in saying that the complainant was not a man of good conduct, and had not shown that they had any ground for believing their statements to be true; and the convictions were therefore confirmed. As to the fines, Mr. Fulton thought they were too heavy. The accused said the complainant was not of good conduct. This no doubt was reprehensible; but to make an indefinite charge of this sort was an offence very different in degree from imputing some specific act of a disgraceful nature. The compensation of Rs. 600 awarded to the complainant was quite unreasonable. No civil Court would give anything like this amount of compensation for a vague libel which seemed not to have caused any injurious consequences except in so far as it annoyed the complainant. He had not proved what he actually was; and the magistrate had made no enquiry on the point. Mr. Fulton did not think complainant should be allowed to make money out of the prosecution. He confirmed the convictions, but reduced the fines to Rs. 5 each.

Mr. Macpherson, for the appellants, contended that the facts found did not constitute the offence of defamation. The fact that the complainant belonged to one of the factions in the village ought to have been held sufficient to justify the accused in sending the petition to the Collector.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, were of opinion that the petition sent up by the accused did not come within the definition of defamation; and that general words such as were made use of in the petition must be strictly

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before Mr. Justice Bayley:—

RE HASSUMBHOY ABDOOL KADIR.—Mr. Starling, for the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order granted to the insolvent. The learned counsel read several affidavits in which the insolvent, as co-trustee with Harjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff, of the estate of Jafferjee Tyebjee, was accused of misappropriating the trust moneys in collusion with the co-trustee, and of having concealed his property and his books, and of having assigned his property to his uncle. Mr. Starling said the allegations could be judged of when the matter came on for hearing, and the insolvent appeared in the witness-box. At present the question was whether the insolvent should continue in hiding or should be given liberty to go about and attend to his affairs. The learned counsel submitted the insolvent should be given an interim order. Mr. Lang, for an opposing creditor, said Insolvent was a high priest of the Borahs. His Lordship, stopping Mr. Lang, said he had no doubt the insolvent had concealed his books, and that the insolvent's conduct might bring him under the penal section of the Act. The application for an interim order was refused.

RE HASSUM ALLOO KHOJA.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for leave to file a fresh petition. There was no opposition, and the application was granted.

RE MERWANJEE BEJONJEE.—Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule, which was granted.

RE SHAPURJEE HORMUSJEE CONTRACTOR.—Mr. Dhairyaan, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE CAWNDAS NARRONDAS.—Mr. Chitty, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, for the Official Assignee, moved for the examination in the matter of Nanivahoo, the widow, and Narotumdas Cawndas, the eldest son of the insolvent, and of Messrs. Jogiuldas and Purshotumdas Mungaldas, the trustees; Mr. Nicholson, solicitor, and his clerk, Anandrao Vinayek, who were likely to give valuable information concerning the estate. The application was granted.

RE NURSOO DHURMAJEE.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for a rule *nisi* to withdraw the petition. A composition deed had been drawn up, and a majority of the creditors had agreed to settle. The application was granted.

RE GUNGADAS NAROTUMDAS.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, with leave amend the schedule, which was granted.

RE FRAMJEE BOMONJEE MOOS.—Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, a clerk in the French Bank, applied for an interim order. Last week his Lordship refused a similar application on the ground that the insolvent had not deposited any books of accounts. He had now deposited all the books in his possession. There were fifteen or twenty Small Cause Court judgments out against insolvent. The application was granted.

## THE CAWNPORE PERJURY CASE.

THE appeal in the case of the Queen-Empress *v.* Joggie Lal, better known as the "Cawnpore perjury case," was heard and decided by the Judge of Futtehghur on Friday last. The original trial arose out of some incidents connected with the liquidation of the Cawnpore Ginning Mills Company, Limited, the accused party being a partner in the great banking firm of Bijnat, Ramnoth and Co. of that city. The result of that trial being that Joggie Lal was found guilty by Captain Cowie, the Cantonment Magistrate, and sentenced to a short term of imprisonment. In the ordinary course the appeal would have come before the Judge of Cawnpore, but an application was made to the High Court to have the record transferred to some other district, on the ground that the Judge of Cawnpore had himself instituted the proceedings against the appellant and had already decided in a civil suit the only point that was really in issue. Messrs. Colvin, Rushton, and Alston, Barristers-at-Law, appeared, with Baboo Gauri Lal, a leading pleador of Fattehghur, for the appellant; the Government being represented by Mr. Roberts, the Government Pleader at Cawnpore. The issue was whether Joggie Lal had sold certain shares in the above company to Charoo Chunder Mitter of Allahabad. It was argued that neither as a matter of law nor of fact was such sale established. The learned Judge was of opinion that nothing but the clearest legal proof of an absolute sale would justify a conviction, and that such proof was not forthcoming. The appeal was therefore decreed, and the appellant, who had meanwhile been released on bail, was acquitted. A considerable number of natives of position who were present in Court, watching the proceedings with evident interest, received the decision with manifest signs of approval. Joggie Lal has escaped by the skin of his teeth: but we believe that the final decision is in harmony with the substantial merits of the case.—*Pioneer*.

## THE GREVILLE MEMOIRS.

THE third and concluding part of Mr. Greville's Memoirs, in two volumes, has been issued by Messrs. Longmans and Co. These volumes comprise the period from 1852 to 1860. They are full of interesting matter, as the following extracts will show:—

### THE MARRIAGE OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

The marriage of the Emperor of the French, in the beginning of 1853, was an event that attracted a great deal of public attention. Respecting this event Mr. Greville notes some interesting facts on the authority of Lord Clarendon:—

Mdme. de Montijo's most intimate friend is the Marchioness of Santa Cruz, and to her she wrote an account of what had passed about her daughter's marriage, and the Emperor's proposal to her. When he offered her marriage she expressed her sense of the greatness of the position to which he proposed to raise her. He replied, "It is only fair that I should set before you the whole truth, and let you know that if the position is very high, it is also, perhaps, very dangerous and insecure." He then represented to her in detail all the dangers with which he was environed—his unpopularity with the higher classes, the *malveillance* of the Great Powers, the possibility of his being any day assassinated at her side, his popularity, indeed, with the masses, but the fleeting character of their favour, but above all the existence of a good deal of disaffection and hostility in the army, the most serious thing of all. If this latter danger, he said, were to become more formidable, he knew very well how to avert it by a war; and though his earnest desire was to maintain peace, if no other means of self-preservation should remain, he should not shrink from that, which would at once rally the whole army to one common feeling. All this he told her with entire frankness, and without concealing the perils of his position, or his sense of them, and it is one of the most creditable traits I have ever heard of him. It was, of course, calculated to engage and attach any woman of high spirit and generosity, and it seems to have had that effect upon her.

Walewski was greatly surprised and mortified at this engagement. He had hoped that the Emperor might marry the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, the Queen's niece, for whose hand an offer had actually been made. Her father had sent a civil answer, and had referred the question to his daughter. The Queen, with whom she was staying, had abstained from influencing her mind.

They were then expecting the young Princess's decision. This being the case, Cowley advised Walewski to exert his influence to stop the demonstrations that were going on between the Emperor and Mdlle. de Montijo, which might seriously interfere with this plan. The next day Walewski told Cowley that he had seen the Emperor, who took him by both hands, and said, "Mon cher, c'est pris," and then told him he had resolved to marry Mdlle. de Montijo. However, on Walewski representing the state of the other affair, he agreed to wait for the Princess Adelaide's answer; but said, if it was unfavourable, he would conclude the other affair, but if the Princess accepted, he would marry her. The day following the answer came; very civil, but declining on the ground of her youth and inexperience, and not feeling equal to such a position. The same day the Emperor proposed to the Empress.

Lord Cowley afterwards told Mr. Greville that Morny had written to Malmesbury requesting him to propose the marriage, and stating that the Emperor's principal object was "reserrer les liens entre les deux pays." Malmesbury wrote to the Queen on the subject, who was annoyed, and not thought it ought not to have been mentioned to her. The result was that the Queen set herself against the match, though the girl, if left to herself, would have accepted the offer. Lord Malmesbury's memoirs confirm this part of Mr. Greville's narrative.

### QUEEN VICTORIA AND HER FAMILY.

Still more interesting to English readers will be the following picture of the Queen's domestic circle:—

Lady Lyttelton, whom I met at Althorp, told me a great deal about the Queen and her children; nothing particularly interesting. She said the Queen was very fond of them; but severe in her manner, and a strict disciplinarian in her family. She described the Prince of Wales to be extremely shy and timid, with very good principles, and particularly an exact observer of truth; the Princess Royal is remarkably intelligent. I write this because it will hereafter be curious to see how the boy grows up, and what sort of performance follows this promise, though I shall not live to see it. She spoke in very high terms of the Queen herself, of the Prince, and of the [illegible] interested in the welfare of the country, and the extent to which Lord Palmerston was absorbed in foreign politics.

Her Majesty had been much interested in and alarmed at the strikes and troubles in the north, and asked Palmerston for details about them, when she found he knew nothing at all. One morning, after previous inquiries, she said to him, "Pray, Lord Palmerston, have you any news?" To which he replied, "No, madam, I have heard nothing; but it seems certain the Turks have crossed the Danube."

### PRINCE NAPOLEON SEEKING AN ENGLISH BRIDE.

The Parliament of 1854 met early, on the last day of January. On the 1st of February of that year we read:—

This evening ——told me a secret that surprised me much. I asked him casually if he knew for what purpose Prince Napoleon was gone to Brussels, when he told me that he was gone to try and get King Leopold to use his influence here to bring about his marriage with the Princess Mary, the Duke of Cambridge's sister; that for a long time past Palmerston had been strongly urging this match with the Queen, and had written heaps of letters to press it, having been in constant communication about it with Walewski and the Emperor himself. They had made such a point of it that the Queen had thought herself obliged to consult the Princess Mary herself about it, who would not listen to it. The negotiator did not take the proposal more palatable, and he did not recommend himself the more by suggesting that such a match was very preferable to any little German Prince. It is incredible that he should have mixed himself in an affair that he could hardly fail to know must be very disagreeable to the Queen, besides that the Princess is not likely to sacrifice her country and her position, for such a speculation, so hazardous and uncertain at best, and involving immediate obligations and necessities at which her pride could not fail to revolt.

The entry for the next day is:—"The above story, put together with some other things, leads to strange conjectures about Palmerston, which seem to justify the suspicions and convictions of the Court and others about him."

### THE WAR WITH RUSSIA.

On the 29th of March 1854, the diarist writes respecting the declaration of war against Russia:—

The die is cast, and war was declared yesterday. We are already beginning to taste the fruits of it. Every species of security has rapidly gone down, and everybody's property in stocks, shares, etc., is depreciated already from twenty to thirty per cent. I predict confidently that, before many months are over, people will be as heartily sick of it as they are now hot upon it. Nobody knows where our fleets and armies are going, nor what they mean to attempt, and we are profoundly ignorant of the resources and power of Russia to wage war against us. As the time for action approaches, Austria and Prussia grow more reluctant to engage in it. The latter has proclaimed her neutrality, and unless some events should make a change in her policy, I do not believe the former will ever be induced to act with us and against Russia. The Government here are in a very weak and unsatisfactory state. They are supported in carrying on war, but in every other respect they are treated with great indifference, and appear to have very little authority or influence either in Parliament or in the country. Nobody seems to have risen in estimation, except perh

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 9.

REUTER'S London financial telegram to hand this morning is devoid of fresh interest, all the usual quotations coming unchanged; which may be considered satisfactory as showing that nothing fresh had occurred to cause alarm in connection with the political situation in Continental Europe; while at the same time it indicates that there is no break in the level of dulness, on which the current of business has been running of late. Bar Silver is again called "unquotable" by Reuter; but some idea of its value may possibly be gleaned from private advices, which quote a further decline of ½d. per oz., at 46½d., the rate, however, being called nominal.

A quiet market in all respects; sales 8,000 bales including 400 Surats; and prices for ready and arrival Cotton unchanged all round, is an epitome of the news wired from Liverpool last evening. We notice also that the Imports were on a large scale, aggregating 40,000 bales for the day. New York advices are not much more interesting, a decline of one point in Futures for June, at 9·66 having been the only change there. Receipts, however, must continue to attract attention, and no doubt surprise, in some quarters, where such high figures at this time were not expected. They yesterday aggregated 23,000 bales, which compare as follows with the preceeding two years :—

| | 1887 | 1886 | 1885 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | bales. | bales. | bales. |
| Tuesday's receipts | 23,000 | 21,000 | 12,000 |
| Three day's | 62,000 | 55,000 | 37,000 |
| Total since 1st Sept. | 4,478,000 | 4,261,000 | 4,228,000 |

COTTON.—In our local market for the staple, with no stimulus in the shape of orders from the other side, and no inducement, in the general position of things, to operate, it is no wonder that regular buyers are out of the market, and that the same dull state of things continues day after day, broken only by purchases on account of the local Mills, and these not as large as they might be, owing to a pretty general idea that we have not yet touched the bottom for a few sales of Bengals from stock at tempting rates by weak holders. In the absence of fresh business we call rates unchanged as last quoted.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—There is no business of importance passing in this market, and we call the price of such ready lots as are obtainable, unchanged. There have been some Native buyers of Club Delhi No. 1, for April-May delivery, to-day, and they make quotations for this descriptive and Pessy kinds rather higher; but these are not prices which *bona fide* buyers are likely to pay, and it may suit dealers to keep up their pretensions while there is still a good margin of time in their favour, and the prospects of the future are still so uncertain.

The Receipts of Produce yesterday were as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 2,119 |
| Wheat | 5,993 |
| Linseed | 2,096 |
| Gingelly | 2,756 |

which are rather small figures all round for the time of year.

FREIGHTS are dull, and though rates generally are quoted about the same, they are certainly drooping, and in favour of shippers. We hear that the Cuba has been fixed for Marseilles, for February-March loading, at 19s. 6d. with concessions.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been firm to-day, notwithstanding the further decline in Silver above referred to, Bank Paper was quoted in the earlier part of the day, at 1s. 5 27-32d., but 1s. 5½d was procurable later on. Not much business has been done on any line, pending the allotment of Council Bills, and Mercantile Bills have been more scarce even than their wont of late. We quote,:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | 1s. 5 ½d. per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 5 27-32 to ½d. " |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 5 31-32d. " |
| Credits do. | 1s. 6 3-32d. " |
| France, do. | 1·91d. " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened quiet, and in a rather firmer market, the rate for Fours touched 95½; but this advance was soon lost, and we close at 95 last evening's quotation. Four-and-a-half per cent. Paper is neglected at 99.

SHARES.—The principal changes in this market to-day are an advance of Rs. 15 in Central India S. and W. Company, at Rs. 820; in Connaught Mill scrip, Rs. 10, at Rs. 575; and of Rs. 5 in [illegible] are both Rs. 5 lower, Maneckji Petit have lost Rs. 2½, at Rs. 1,212½; and New Indian Press have dropped to the same extent, at Rs. 105. Bank of Bombay shares are also Rs. 2½ down, at Rs. 722½. By a clerical error the name of the Khangaum Press was given in our last report as having declined to Rs. 225 instead of another Press. The shares of the Khangaum Press have, on the contrary, advanced some Rs. 15, and are firm at their present quotation.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—The Directors made no change in their rates at the Board Meeting this afternoon; the minimum rate is, therefore, still 8 per cent.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

### BANKS

| | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash. Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | ct. | 722 |
| Bank of Bengal | 42,000 | 500 | all | 10 do. | 340 xd. |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 do. | 615 |
| EXCHANGE BANK. | | £ | £ | | |
| Agra Bank | 10,000 | 100 | | 6 do. | 155 |
| Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation | 53,000 | $125 | all | 17½ do. | £59-10 |
| National Bank of India | 87,320 | 250 | | 5 pct. | 111xd. |

### MISCELLANEOUS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld. | 1,000 / 750 | 200 / 200 | 200 / 150 | 10 / p. | 178 / 128 |
| Badhan, Pile & Co. Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | | 122 |
| Sapty Co. Ld. | 12 | 200 | 165 | 6 p.c. | 104 |
| Barton & Co., Ld. | 100 | 00 | 100 | Rs. 16 | |
| Do. New Issue | 500 | | 37 | Rs. 2-4 | 11 |
| Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. | | 500 | 100 | 102-3p. 2-3p. | 100nl. |
| Bombay Flour Mill Co. | 800 | 800 | 200 | | 950 |
| Bombay Saw Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 6 p.c | 200 |
| Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | 12 p. c. Rs. 5 | 109xd. |
| Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation. | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 7 p.c. | 2,725 |
| Do. (2nd Issue) | 2,000 | 62 | 375 | | 685 |
| Bombay Municipal Bonds | | | | Rs. 5 | |
| Bombay Safty Match Co. Ld. | | | | 6 p.c. | 104 |
| Cash Bazaar | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | | 100nl. |
| Chinch Bunder Dyeing Co | 1,000 | 500 | 100 | | 11 |
| Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld. | 3,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 100 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | Rs. 15 | 74 |
| Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited | 42,000 | 25 | 25 | | 10 |
| Karrachee Lighterage Co., Ld. | 50 | 255 | 255 | | 15 |
| Kemp & Co. Ld. | 4,000 | 20 | 11 | Rs. 26 | 332 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 16 p.c. | 90 |
| Mechanics Building Co | 4,000 | 50 | 40 | Rs. 43 | 7 |
| Napier Hotel Co. | 200 | 100 | 100 | 9 p.c. | 75 |
| Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | | |
| Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company | 5,000 | 200 | 5 | 5 & 7½ | 107 |
| Oriental Loan Association | 5,000 | 2 | 2 | 8 p. a. | 22 |
| Pearce and Co., Ld | 1,000 | 10 | 10 | Rs 19 | 47 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 00 | 1,000 | Rs. - | 193½ |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 8 p.c. | 105 |
| Soundy & Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 10 | 10 | | 72 |
| Telephone Co., Ld. | 12,200 | 25 | 2 | | 7½ |
| Thacker & Co., Ld. | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. | 1,180 |
| Thacker & Co., Ld | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | | 185x |
| Western India Fire Mills | 600 | 125 | 100 | Rs 125 | 95 |
| M. M. Mody & Co | 800 | 250 | 200 | 125 ct | 195 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abar Cotton | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | | 1,075 |
| Akola Press Co. | 85 | 50 | 500 | Rs. 50 | 500 |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 45 | 430 |
| Albert Press Co., Kurrachee | 100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs. 100 | 60 |
| Apollo Press Co. (small shares) | 750 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 20 | 225 |
| ditary | 620 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 445xd |
| Broach Cawnpore P. Co., Ld | 0 | 200 | 200 | Rs. 16 | 160 |
| ombay Cotton Press. | 0 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 14 | 130 |
| Colaba Press Co. | 0 | 1,880 | 1,880 | Rs. 60 | 600 |
| Dhollera P. & G. Co. | 0 | 300 | 300 | | 120 |
| East India Press Co. | 0 | 000 | 1,000 | Rs. 150 | 1,335 |
| Fort Press Co. | 150 | 8,500 | 8,500 | Rs. 60 | 1,700 |
| French Press Co. | 300 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 80 | 585 |
| Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld. | 450 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 45 | 400 |
| Khangaum Cotton Press Co. | 240 | 450 | all | Rs. 45 | 400 |
| Manmar Manfg. Co. | 1,000 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 10 | 225 |
| Mercantile Press | 1,500 | 125 | 125 | | 94 |
| Mofussil Co. | 3,125 | 400 | 40 | Rs. 55 | 407½ |
| New Surat Cotton Ginning & Press Co. | 1,200 | 600 | 60 | Rs. 60 | 510 |
| New Indian Press | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | | 105 |
| Prince of W. Press | 600 | 800 | 100 | Rs. 20 | 360 |
| Sahapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary) | 600 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 75 | 450 |
| Sind Press Co. | 400 | 2,000 | 75 | Rs. 75 | 450 |
| Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 120 | 1225xd |
| Sassoon Press Co. | 500 | 500 | 207 | 25 | 500 |
| Velinkar Press Co. | 400 | 1,500 | 1,000 | Rs 80 | 615 |

### INSURANCE COMPANIES

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Fire Insurance Co | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 7 | 850 |
| Empire Fire Insurance Co | 200 | 5,000 | 1,000 | - | 1,100 |
| Indian Fire Insurance Co | 111 | 5,000 | | 70 | 1,000 |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insuran Co. | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 1,635 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock | .. | £100 | - | - | £ |
| B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent. | - | £100 | - | - | £160 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad S. & W. Company | 1,308 | 1,000 | 000 | .. | 1,375 |
| Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | - | 415 |
| Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company | 2,345 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 5 | 100 |
| Alfred Manfg. Co. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | ... | 340 |
| Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld. | 1,800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 615 |
| Ballary S. & W. Co., Ld. | 871 | 500 | all | Rs. 20½ | 500 |
| Bo. Cotton M'g Co. Ld. | 600 | 500 | 500 | .. | 375 |
| Bombay United | 950 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 815 |
| Borar Mfg. Co., Ld. | 2,750 | 200 | 200 | .. | 150 |
| Central India S. & W. Company | 3,000 | 500 | 50 | Rs. 25 | 820 |
| New Issues | 3,000 | 125 | - | Rs. 125 | 130 |
| Colaba Land & Mill Co. | 4,000 | 700 | 700 | Rs. 12½ | 670 |
| Connaught Mills | 840 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 575 |
| Cooria Mills | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 75 | 610 |
| City of Bombay Share Dharumsey S. & W. Co. | 585 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 55 | 865 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs 75 | 1,070xd. |
| Empress S. & W. Co. | 1,250 | 50 | 50 | Rs. 25 | 635 |
| Framji Petit Mfg. Co. | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 660 |
| Gordon Mills | 2,000 | 50 | 50 | .. | 167½ |
| Hindustan Mills | 1,125 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 890 |
| Hingunghat Mill (Gold | 700 | 50 | all | 37½ p.a. | 550 |
| Hydrabad Spinning Co | 700 | 1,000 | 50 | Rs. 2 | 325 |
| Imp. Cotton Mills Co. | 400 | 500 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 450 |
| Indian Manfg Co. Ld. | 565 | 1,000 | 50 | Rs. 70 | 1,410 |
| James Greaves Mills | 100 | 500 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 570 |
| Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. | 1,240 | 50 | 50 | 14-5-7 | 400 |
| Jewraj Bhalloo | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 45 | 1130 |
| Khandesh | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 800 |
| Khatao Mackunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 830 |
| Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld. | 3,500 | 1,000 | 10 | Rs. 5 | 138xd. |
| Madras United | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 12. | 2,800 |
| Mahalukshmi | 650 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 500 |
| Manockjee Petit's | 4,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1212½ |
| Mazagon Spinning Co | 5,000 | 250 | 5 | | 187 |
| Morarjee Goculdas National Spinning | 1,150 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 75 | 1,470 |
| Naigaum Cotton Clean Nung Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | ... | 43 |
| Narayan Cotton Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | 65 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 0 | 280 |
| Oriental | 5,725 | 625 | 625 | Rs. 15 | 820 |
| People of India S. & W Company | .. | 250 | 250 | .. | 525 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning Company. | 600 | 500 | 500 | | 135 |
| Queen Spinning | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 67 | 87 |
| Ripon | 511 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | 875 |
| Sassoon S. & W. Co. | 1,50 | 1,000 | 00 | | 380 |
| Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. | 1,716 | 500 | 500 | Rs. | 1,270 |
| Sholapore Mills | 678 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 35 | 350 |
| Soonderdas | 650 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | 1,285 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 12½ | 665 |
| Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld. | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | ... | 350 |
| Victoria Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 240 |
| Western India S. & M Company | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 80 | 485 |
| Lukmidas Khimji S. W. Co | | | 1,0 | ... | 725 |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Bhownugar, will sail to-day for Bhownugar with a general cargo and 100 deck passengers.

THE Ship Kistna, 2,148 tons, Captain J. Glover cleared yesterday with a general cargo for San Francisco.

### VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

9TH FEBRUARY, 1887.

| Vessels. | Net Tonnage | Captains. | Sheds. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Niagara | 2044 | W. Gill | A | K. Nixon & Co. |
| „ Britannia | 1991 | F. Blight | B | W. & A. Graham & Co. |
| „ Kaiser-i-Hind | 2400 | E. G. Stead | C | P. & O. Co. |
| „ Verona | ... | ... | C | P. & O. Co. |
| „ C. Cameron | 1585 | J. R. Kewley | F | Glade & Co. |
| „ Ehrenfels | 1518 | A. Fisher | G | F. Muir & Co. |
| „ Hasland | 1143 | J. Berry | H | R. Bamonjee. |
| „ City of Canterbury | 2009 | A. B. Gray | K | Sir C. Forbes |
| „ John | 2286 | J. L. Shull | O | K. Nixon & Co. |
| „ Inchlonga | 1998 | J. G. Gallichan | P | J. Mackintosh & Co. |
| „ A. Craig | 1872 | W. Burges | Q | J. Mackintosh & Co. |

### ARRIVALS.

| Feb. | Vessels. | Commander | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Amphitrite (s) | Galciech | Trieste, Jan. 18. |
| | Admiral's Flagship Boochante. | Moore | Goa. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Feb. | Vessels. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Ludiana (s) | Sharp | Coast and Calcutta. |

The following vessels obtained their port-clearance yesterday :—
Steamer Bhownagar, Nakoda, for Bhownagar.
Ship Kistna, Glover, for San Francisco.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Britannia (s), 2,000 gallons spirits of turpentine, The G. I. P. Ry. Co; 3 cases steam machinery, The Oriental S. & W. Co.

FROM LONDON.

Britannia (s), 3 cases machinery, Glade and Co.
Coromandal (s), 2 cases musical instruments &c.; Soundy and Co; 7 cases sherry, J. Fleming and Co;
Rosetta (s), 6 cases photographic apparatus, &c., S. Hormusji and Co.
Thames (s), 3 bales wall paper, T. M. Tazkhanji; 1 case seed cellery, H. Ball.
Verona (s), 83 cases provisions, medicines, &c., Treacher and Co; 2 cases boots and shoes, A E Jan Mahomed.
Rosetta (s), 4 packages Eno's fruit salt, T Bhanji.
Lalpoora (s), 50 cases beer, Phipson and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Britannia (s), 13 packages steam machinery, G. Gahagan; 100 cases whiskies, P C Shroff; 2 hogsheads whisky, James Cormell.
Clan Cameron (s), 1 case whisky, J Soares.

FROM ANTWERP.

Geelong (s), 140 boxes candles, E. Sumsoodin and Co; 250 boxes candles, S M Goolam Hoosein; 450 boxes candles, A S K Adam; 4 cases toys, H E Fakir Mahomed; 16 cases glassware, Treacher and Co; 34 packages glassware, A Jan Mahomed; 100 cases glassware, B Bhima; 105 cases Victoria blue colour, N Surufali and Co; 5 cases glassware, M. Dadabhai.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Canterbury (s), 50 bales cotton, G Madowji and Co; 150 bales wool, G Toolsidas; 278 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 2 cases bristles, P B Dadiburjor; 2,000 cwts bone meal, N Esse; 43 tons linseed cakes, Thos Moore and Co; 350 cwts gunny rags, F L Battleboy; 115 bales hemp, L Naranji.
Britannia (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 650 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Loch Broom (s), 500 tons iron rails, Ritchie Stewart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Storm Queen (s), 550 cwts mascor 1,300 cwts barley, and 110 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co; 110 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 100 bales cotton, T Sutaram Jeave; 2 cwts aloes, 1 cwt nuxvomica, and 2 cwts Mother-of-pearl shells, C. Hoorji.
Verona (s), 8 cwts ivory, S Darvish; 20 cwts fish maws, D Peorbhai; 8 bales cotton, Esmail Gangji; 52 cwts ginger, M Gokaldas; 30 cwts ginger, Tribhovan Nicrarji; 5 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 0 cwts ivory, E Passiance; 999 cwts myrabolams A Wellji, 58 cwts cloves, A Hewraj.

FOR HAMBURG.

Britannia (s), 55 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Cameron (s), 13 bales wool, S. Mirza; 1,920 cwts gingelly seed, and 750 cwts groundnuts, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Brankelow (s), 555 bales cotton, A. Blaschcek and Co.

FOR VALENCIA.

Ehrenfels (s), 600 cwts groundnuts and 10,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Berenice (s), 300 cwts castorseed, A. Blaschcek and Co; 1,470 cwts castor seed, R. Cadarbhai; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1,000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros; 575 cwts castor seed, A Blaschcek and Co; 335 bales cotton, A. Blaschcek and Co; 400 bales cotton, the Bo. Co. Ld.

FOR TRIESTE.

Berenice (s), 660 bales cotton, A. Blaschcek and Co. 110 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 530 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 600 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Altnacraig (s), 355 bales cotton, A. Blaschcek and Co; 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 250 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.
Kt. of St. John (s), 39 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 200 bales cotton, J. Fachiri.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 9.

Thomas, Lt-Col., Bl., Aptt-Com-Genl, on furlough, from Mian Meer.
Gordon, Lt., Bl., staff Corps., on leave, from Rawul Pindi.
Aldworth, Capt Mad, Bedfort Regt., on leave, from Rangoon.
Sandy Lt., Bl., R. I. Fues., on leave, from Nowshera.
Balfour, Lt., Bl., R. A., on leave, from Meerut.
Mc Dermott, Major, P. W. D. retired from Jabalpore.
Curling, Capt., Bl., 1 Bn. Durham, L. I., on station leave, from Allahabad.
Saunders, Capt, Bl., 1 West Riding, on sick leave, from Rangoon.
Simpson, Capt, Bl., R. A., on medical certificate, from Rangoon.
Peacock, Lt, Mad., Som, L. I., on duty, from Rangoon.
Winslow, Col., Mad., from duty, from Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 9.

Walker, Lt., Col., Bo., R. A., Inspection duty, to Poona.
Budd, Lt., Bo., 12th B. I., on duty, to Poona.
Marshall, Lt., Bo., R. Dub. Fues on duty, to Deolali.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, February 10, 1887.

1. The Regiment will parade for drill under the Commandant, on Saturday next, the 12th instant. Fall in at the Town Hall, at 5 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock at 4-30 p.m., and those met on their way, will have their fares paid; members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors. The following movements will be practised on parade :—Sections 23, (1, 4 and 5), 27 (1) 28, 30 (2), 37 (1 and 2) and the attack, formations, 20 Rounds of Blank Ammunition per man.

2. The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at head-quarters, on Friday the 11th inst., at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

HEYSHAM—January 31, at Calcutta, the wife of H R Heysham, of a daughter, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

GRANT—COLLINS—January 24, at Promo,' by the Rev A S Pendleton, Francis Alexander Grant, to Laura Grace Collins, daughter of Condr W[illegible] Collins, Madras Comt Dept.
TIPPETS—HUBBARD—January 1, at St Mark's Church, Mercara, by the Rev F N Crowthers, Actg Chapiain, Alfred Edward Hamp'on, eldest son of Deputy Surgeon-General J. M Tippetts, Esq., Barbadoes, to Isabella Louisa, 2nd daughter of the late George Hubbard, Esq, S Coorg.

DEATH.

GLYNN—February 2, at Dehra Dun, Caroline Amelia, youngest daughter of W G Glynn, late Deputy Commissioner in Oudh, aged 27 years.


DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.

MR. N. H. GUEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23 RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS,
OPTICIANS, &c.,
AND IMPORTERS OF PIANOFORTES.
OF one of our Pianos with the patent improvement lately introduced by us to the Indian Public under the name of the New Tuning Apparatus an esteemed constituent writes :—
"The Cottage Piano with the rigid perpendicular stringing arrangement has far exceeded my expectations. I have now had the instrument in hard use for the last eighteen months, during which time it has been subjected to rough usage by land and sea, extremes of heat and cold, dampness and dryness, the instrument has never been touched with a Tuning Key, and is now in as perfect condition in all respects as it was when leaving your warehouse. This is almost incredible, but is nevertheless a fact. You are quite at liberty to utilize this communication.
Yours truly,
Kurrachee, 21, Jan. 1887. R. P. FINCHAM.
FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
Illustrated Price List on application to
MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
THOROUGHLY adapted to correct the various faults of refraction of defective Eyes.
May be had from
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
London, Calcutta and Bombay.
Our pamphlet : "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases," price post-paid 4½ annas.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART.
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOHNE.
Send for illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

QUEEN'S LEATHER.
A NEW FABRIC for Upholstering purposes, lining of Carriages, Bookbinding, &c., is equal in appearance and durability to REAL LEATHER.
It is not affected by extreme heat, and can easily be cleaned with Soap and water, while the price is less than half of REAL LEATHER. Full particulars may be obtained from
JOHN ROBERTS & Co.



# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1887.


SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL has chosen his own time for reviving the discussion of the question of the "Capital of India," and it happens to be a time when people in India have temporarily diverted their attention from it. Calcutta has the Government in its midst; the Government is hard at work there and will so remain until well into March, and not, we suppose, until Members of Council and heads of Departments have taken their seats in the train for Umballa, and clerks in Simla offices are beginning to put their papers in order, will Calcutta vex itself once more with the enormities of the exodus. Sir George Campbell meantime has done something to avert the anger of his old neighbours in Bengal. If he curses Calcutta he pours no blessings upon Simla. Those who have for these long years found relief for their souls in denouncing the Himalayan Capua will forgive one who declares that Calcutta is not the true capital of India when he adds that Simla is not either. For there is a negative as well as a positive side to this question as it is looked at in Calcutta, and we are not sure whether more energy is expended in belauding Calcutta or in discrediting Simla. It is no part, however, of the case of those who deny that the duty of the Viceroy is to remain for twelve months in the year in the City of Palaces and bhustees to assert that Simla is the only alternative place for him to work in during the hot season. Sir George Campbell is perfectly right when he says that Simla, quite as much as Calcutta, is "an accidental place, where the Government has come to be located without much design." Macaulay, when he arrived here in 1834, found Lord William Bentinck working in the hot season at Ootacamund. Lord Dalhousie went also to take rest and to work in restful circumstances in the Neilgherries. It was not until Sir John Lawrence succeeded to the Viceroyalty that Simla had definitely established such claims as it had to be the summer capital of India, and those claims have never been deemed to be absolute and paramount. Nor will they necessarily grow stronger by prescription. The longer the Government pitch its tent there, the more obstinately will its suitability be questioned. We cannot deny the political advantages of having the Government of India stationed for a considerable part of the year so near to the scene of frontier problems, and so long as frontier policy engrosses so large a share of its attention very much may be urged in defence of Simla. But as the most familiar apology for the migration is based upon the sanitary advantages of the place the claims of Simla will be strong or weak in so far as it is proved to be a healthy or an unhealthy station. Sir John Lawrence used to say that he and his Council could get through more work in a summer's day at Simla than in five days at Calcutta, and most of his successors would be ready to say nearly the same thing. That is an advantage which, so long as we are sure that we are getting it, would be cheaply paid for even by severance from direct contact for six months with the not very enlightening public opinion of Bengal. But are we sure of getting it [illegible] so far as is known, kept in fairly robust health during recent hot seasons. But then they are uncomplaining people, deeply impressed no doubt with some such obligation as that which one of the Bourbon sovereigns recognised when he said that "Kings may die, but they must never be unwell."

It may in truth be seriously doubted if Simla has as strong sanitary claims to-day as it had twenty-five years ago. We make nothing of the normal disadvantages of a place of which it is possible for Sir George Campbell to write without danger of being contradicted that "from June till late in September the everlasting fog and rain make the climate very bad indeed." Simla has much more than fog and rain to contend with. A principal incident in the life of the station in recent years has been the prevalence of zymotic disease of various kinds. Typhoid fever has made inroads in circles not far short of the highest, and no one doubts where the cause of the mischief lies. Simla, to tell the truth, obstinately refuses to be drained. With all the drenchings of rain which visit this seat in the clouds it has no water supply steady enough to rely upon in the dry season for either domestic or sanitary purposes. Simla may have reasons of its own for making things look at their best; but Sir George Campbell's testimony against the sanitary condition of the place will not successfully be challenged. "From all one can hear," he says, "it must be said that there has been a distinct deterioration in the health of the place, diseases previously unknown having made their appearance." The mischief, besides, is at least as likely to grow as to abate, and certainly to grow with the growth of Simla. We do not say that it is past cure, though this belief, founded upon the peculiarly unfavourable conformation of the cramped and broken ground on which it stands, does prevail largely. The Government of India have not as yet made any audible or practical response to all the bad things that have been urged against their hill-going tendencies. Much that has been said in that direction has been extravagant and unreal, imposing upon them no serious change of plan. But even the unwisdom of this controversy will serve its purpose if it direct attention to a question scarcely uppermost in the thought of Calcutta—the question whether the sanitary circumstances of Simla are such as warrant Government in looking upon it as their abiding summer home. There should be no delay in facing this question. If the insanitariness of Simla is to increase with its growth there is a standing monition against every measure that tends to the enlargement of its borders. The Government of India go there for health, and if health is not assured there the *raison d'etre* of the yearly migration is gone. No step that may add to the financial reasons for clinging to the place should be taken until all doubt upon this point has been cleared up. Every thousand rupees spent upon official residences or public offices may make it more difficult for the Government hereafter to act upon its own deliberate judgment if that judgment urges it to withdraw from Simla as an unsuitable seat of Government. Sir George Campbell's advice upon this matter is excellent, and ought not to be disregarded. Let the question, he says, be faced in time. "Do not let us drift into a very expensive location there by the bit by bit addition of new offices and official residences if we have not made up our minds, and if there is a probability that it may prove to be not the right place after all."

When Sir George Campbell puts the question, "If then Calcutta has already ceased to be the capital of India, and Simla is not fitted to take its place, where are we to look?" We are reminded that the inquiry is not new to him, and that it is to him that Nassick owes it that her claims to be made the capital of India have been presented to the world.

The Viceroy did not during his recent visit to Western India take a run to the Holy City on the Godaveri, but he went to Poona, and it is said that his Excellency showed a willingness to exchange all the comforts and advantages that Calcutta and Simla combined could give him for the pleasant surroundings of Gunesh Khind. We cannot wonder if this is so, though candour compels us to remember that Poona is not at all times and in all respects the most desirable place of residence in Asia. If the object of search is a site for a capital at which the Government of India could be located all the year round the quest may not be an easy one. But Sir George Campbell conceives that the right place may be found somewhere in the central tracts between the Bombay coast and the Jumna. There the advantages of a central situation, of a gathering up of the scattered lines of railway communication, and of a moderate climate are to be found in combination. We are afraid to put on record all the advantages that might be cited in favour of Bombay itself as a permanent capital of India. Our neighbours on the other side of the country might suspect of a desire to lure the Viceroy and his Councillors to their doom, and no protest that might be put in on behalf of the climate of Bombay would be received with common civility. It is enough to indicate that somewhere on this side of India might be found a site which would unite in itself all the advantages that belong to Calcutta as a winter capital and to Simla as a summer capital, and which would combine strategic, geographical, and political convenience. We need not be as dogmatic on the point as some have been in declaring that Calcutta is the only place from which India can suitably be governed from January to December. Inquiry needs to be made in more than one direction before a satisfactory conclusion can be arrived at. There should be no delay in ascertaining whether Simla can be made as healthy as a sanatorium or a hill station ought to be, for upon the answer to that question very much depends. As it is, such inconvenience as is derived from the location of the Government of India at Simla for half the year seems to be undergone for an advantage which may hereafter become very small.

THE increasing competition of the Bombay cotton mills with those of Lancashire appears from the recently issued final Report of the Royal Commission on Trade Depression to have been commented upon by several witnesses who gave evidence before the Commission, amongst them being Mr. George Lord, a member of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce who is well-known here. Some of the witnesses found in the longer hours of labour in the Indian mills an advantage which the Indian competitor possesses over the English manufacturer. But from other parts of the report it seems that the Commissioners by no means regard the extra hour of labour in foreign mills as putting the Englishman at a disadvantage. Thus a well-known Yorkshire firm who have a large manufacturing business both at Bradford and in the neighbourhood of Roubaix say that they can produce in England at a price leaving a profit which in France would barely cover the cost. And although the Commissioners admit that there is much difference on the subject those who have had experience of English and foreign labour incline to the view that the Englishman, notwithstanding his shorter hours and higher wages is to be preferred. It is worth noting that the Commissioners do not join in the familiar cry that it is the trades unionists who have hampered British trade, [illegible] the cost of production. Mr. Fawcett dealt very effectually with that question in his book on Protection, and an authoritative confirmation of his just and generous view is given in this report, wherein we read that "in our opinion the unfavourable elements in the existing condition of trade and industry cannot with any justice be attributed to the action of trades unions and similar combinations. The administration of these associations has not unfrequently laid them open to criticism; but we feel bound to record our opinion that in recent years they have on the whole been conducted with propriety and judgment." Equally free are the Commissioners in rejecting the prevalent belief that the factory legislation of recent years has restricted and hampered English

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE SOCIALISTS IN LONDON.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

The Socialists succeeded in holding a meeting last evening at Clerkenwell. A body of roughs afterwards damaged and robbed several shops in the neighbourhood.

## OBITUARY.

Mr. Peter Rylands, Unionist Liberal member for Burnley, is dead.

## FRENCH MILITARY CREDIT.

PARIS, FEB. 8.

The French Chamber of Deputies have adopted the Military Credit of eighty-six millions francs asked for by General Boulanger.

## RESIGNATION OF THE ITALIAN MINISTRY.

ROME, FEB. 8.

The Italian Ministry have resigned in consequence of the frequent attacks made on them in Parliament since the disaster at Massowah.

## THE ITALIAN LOSS AT MASSOWAH.

The official account of the Italian defeat at Massowah shows that the Italians lost twenty-three officers, and four hundred and seven men in killed, and eighty-two wounded.

## SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, FEB. 8.

A Socialist Electoral Meeting held at Stettin has been dispersed by the military. Several of the Socialists who offered resistance were wounded.

## THE CAMBAY INQUIRY.

### THE DEFENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 9.

Mr. Pheroshaw M. Mehta having closed the case for the prosecution, Mr. Inverarity addressed the Commissioners for the defence. He commenced by saying that it had been very painful to Mr. Wilson to sit from day to day listening to a stream of falsehood flowing against him, and counsel was glad of the opportunity to enter upon the defence, though much unnecessary time was taken in trying to bolster up the character and credit of Shamrao and his family. A charming mystery, he said, hung about certain purchases of property made by Shamrao in Bombay. Proceeding to point out the inherent improbabilities in the evidence for the prosecution, counsel observed that Mr. Wilson would never have told the mali to go with the infamous proposition to the Dewan in company with Johrabhai, whom Mr. Wilson did not know. Again, if Johrabhai's own story were believed, it was strange that a Mamlatdar like him should accompany a poor mali going simply to salaam the Dewan. Combating certain statements of the prosecution, Mr. Inverarity said Jahlia had never been in Ratnagiri more than a week, and Krishnarao was never Mr. Wilson's chitnis, and his son never employed on Mr. Wilson's recommendation in Sholapore; in fact, Krishnarao's son was never employed in Sholapore. Counsel offered to prove to demonstration that Jahlia, though one-armed, was an expert gardener, and was employed by Mr. Wilson simply for that reason. The prosecution stated that Jahlia had brought to the Dewan a letter Mr. Wilson had received from the Surat Collector, speaking of the probable retirement of the Dewan, and recommending a certain other person for the vacancy. This story, counsel said, contained elements of the grossest improbability. The reason was, that the introduction of the story regarding the letter involved a supposition that Mr. Wilson thought Shamrao would resent the proposition, but would be frightened into complying with it by production of that letter. Was it likely that the "Political Agent, who had very nearly earned his pension, should incur the risk involved in making such a proposition to a person in the position of the Dewan? If Shamrao had indignantly turned away the mali, would Mr. Wilson be made to repeat personally the proposal to the Dewan the next day? Mr. Wilson had been a married man and living on terms of the closest intimacy with his wife, who was shortly to arrive from home. The theory put forward by the defence was that the whole thing was a conspiracy. Mr. Shamrao had returned to a Dewanship by low intrigues, and was anxious to retain the post. During the week Mr. Wilson stayed in Cambay, he tried by various means to win Mr. Wilson's favour. There were complaints against him, which he was anxious should not reach the ears of the Political Agent. Mr. Wilson, however, heard the complaints, and got the Nawab also to hear them. He would not give Shamrao a testimonial in the laudatory terms he desired. He sent him a letter complaining of his neglect to accompany him when he left Cambay. When the Dewan saw he had failed to gain Mr. Wilson's good-will, he thought by making a conspiracy against him—and what conspiracy could suggest itself best to a wily Brahmin, except the story which here formed the groundwork of the whole fabrication? His conduct was entirely inconsistent with that of an indignant father whose feelings were outraged. On the other hand, Mr. Wilson's conduct all along was consistent with innocence. As soon as Mr. Wilson heard the charge, he informed Government, and refused all intercourse with Shamrao until he offered an apology, when the Dewan sent with Pandhk the letter of the 17th December. Mr. Wilson thought it was a sort of apology, though expressed in very vague terms, and accepted it. Mr. Inverarity said Mr. Wilson might have made a mistake in so doing, but no one would like his name to be associated with such a charge, however false, and besides, Mr. Wilson had just heard from Dr. Arnott that his wife was dangerously ill in Bombay. He was consequently anxious to get away from Kaira as soon as possible, and thought he could do so if the matter were settled. Counsel dwelt at great length upon what he argued were inconsistencies and contradictions in the evidence for the prosecution, and urged that Mr. Wilson had asked no one to intercede in his behalf, but that Shamrao, fearing he had proceeded too far, had sent his emissaries to Mr. Wilson, offering to settle Nazumkhan's claims if the private matter were also settled. Had the Dewan been the aggrieved party, one of his men would never have told Mr. Wilson "Sahib should have a big belly and be kind to small men." The services of Cowasji Karanjavala was employed, not by Mr. Wilson, but on behalf of the Dewan, and Cowasji, when called as a witness, would say he had never said the saheb had only spoken to the Dewan in jest, or that he was sorry. Cowasji was a rich and respectable man, and his evidence, as that of a perfectly disinterested man, would have due weight with the Commissioners. Cowasji would give the lie direct to the statements prejudicial to Mr. Wilson made by witnesses for the prosecution.

Mr. Inverarity had not concluded when the Court adjourned. The Court precincts were unusually crowded during the day.

## THE DACOITS IN BURMA.

### ATTACK ON A BRITISH CAMP; SEVERAL CASUALTIES.

### DEFEAT OF DACOITS; CAPTURE OF FORTY-SIX PRISONERS.

### MURDER OF A BRITISH OFFICER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, FEB. 8.

A report from Wuntho, dated the 4th February, says Captain Gubbin's camp at Naungmu was attacked on the night of February 2nd by a band estimated at 300 or 400 men. The attack was made from all sides and lasted one hour, when the enemy was beaten off. Our casualties were one sowar and one syce of the Hyderabad Cavalry killed; one non-commissioned officer and one sowar of the Hyderabad Cavalry wounded; also two horses and five ponies shot.

Captain Gubbins has started in pursuit of the band in the direction of Kluttaik, towards which place Colonel Farrington has taken a party of 50 rifles of British Infantry and 20 Mounted Infantry. This column will co-operate with Colonel Middleton, who is working northwards.

MINBU, FEB. 6.

Lieutenant Armytage patrolling near Myagoneha encountered a gang of dacoits, defeating them with heavy loss, taking 46 prisoners, including 5 Bohs.

On the February 3 the Kenwun Mingyi arrived at Wuntho.

The Hyderabad Cavalry are scouring the country, and breaking up bands of dacoits.

MGOUK, FEB. 4.

The hill road to Mgouk is progressing rapidly. The defences and approaches of the new post will be completed immediately. Hutting begins directly.

Pan Kway, who formerly levied black mail on the Ruby caravans, has arranged to guard the road between Katha and Thabetkyin.

Captain Vaughan, 6th P. I., Commanding Kyanhnyat, was murdered yesterday while out shooting not half a mile from the Ava fort. He was cut down by dahs.

RANGOON, FEB. 9.

The *Rangoon Gazette's* special correspondent telegraphs that on the 6th instant, Captain Vaughan, of the 6th Punjab Infantry, on special duty at Kyoukmyoung, was murdered by dacoits within 300 yards of the fort while out duck-shooting.

## ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER THOOREA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 9.

A telegram to the *Rangoon Gazette* announces that the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's steamer Thoorea, while approaching Mainboo this morning, struck on a rock, causing a large hole in her bottom by which six feet of water got in her afterhold. She was beached on a sand bank and the deck cut to get at the leak. Pumping flats were telegraphed for from Thayetmyo, and it is believed the steamer will be saved. The mails and passengers go on by the Ashley Eden to-morrow. No blame attaches to the captain. The channel shifted, but no intimation was given. This accident shows what a very injudicious selection was made when Minboo was fixed on as the head-quarters of the Southern Division. The approach is always risky, and at certain seasons very dangerous. The Company have repeatedly protested against calling there, but the Government insisted on their doing so.

## ACCIDENT TO LIEUT. NOBLE.

Lieutenant Noble, 17th Madras Infantry, has been thrown from his horse, and sustained a severe fracture of the skull. He has been insensible for 48 hours; but the symptoms was more favourable to-day. How the accident occurred is unknown Some coolies found him lying insensible on the road and carried him to the hospital.

## THE BUDGET.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 9.

The Budget will probably be ready by the 15th proximo.

## VICEREGAL MOVEMENT.

The Viceroy, as at present arranged, leaves Calcutta on the 23rd. His Excellency may make one or two halts on the way to Simla.

Two members of the Viceroy's family, the Hon'bles Terence and Frederick Blackwood, return to Engand at the end of February.

## OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The *Englishman* announces that Mr. A. Mckenzie, Home Secretary, has been appointed Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and that Mr. FitzPatrick goes to Mysore.

## DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen and the Earl of Buckinghamshire arrive in Calcutta on Saturday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 9.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Peshawur, with the outward English mails of the 28th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 2 a.m. to-day.

HONGKONG, FEB. 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ganges, with the outward English and Indian mails, arrived here at 9 a.m. to-day, four days before the contract date.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Quetta arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

SUEZ, FEB. 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Surat arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maolean arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Fair Dhollera | 4 |

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 70⅝ |
| 4½ per cent. " | 72½ |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account | 100⅛ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 100½ |

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(FEBRUARY 9.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Suez, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Bangkok, Saigon, interrupted.

## THE BAROMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, FEB. 8.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 65·3 |

THURSDAY, FEB. 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| a.m. | 58·3 |
| 10 p.m. | 67·5 |
| 2 p.m. | 75·5 |
| 4 a.m. | 74·3 |

The Karachi Port Trust Act has received the assent of the Viceroy.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS will give a State Ball at the Banqueting Hall on the 17th instant, in celebration of her Majesty's Jubilee.

MR. HORACE BELL and Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan are believed to be well in the running for the Chief Engineership, Public Works Department, Bengal, when Colonel Trevor retires. The prevalent impression, however, is that the latter gentleman will probably remain attached to the Government of India in the Railway Branch.

ONE of the reductions to be carried out on the recommendation of the Finance Committee in Madras is the abolition of the Printing Department of the High Court, as it has been found that the work done there can be executed more chesply by type-writing and typo-lithography.

THE Government has reduced to a fixed duty of one rupee the stamp duty payable under the Stamp Act on any re-insurance affected by an Insurance Company which has granted a policy of sea-insurance with another Company by way of indemnity or guarantee against the payment on the original insurance of a certain part of the sum insured thereby.

IT is understood that the Field Force will not leave Burma so early as was arranged. On account of the great expense involved in taking up tonnage for the transport of so large a force at once Government has decided to spread the return of the troops over a period extending to the end of April. This will bring the movement to about the end of the Rangoon summer, as the rains there set in about the beginning of May. The troopship Jumna has been taken off the home trooping service in order to be employed between Rangoon and Calcutta.

THE second Membership of the Bengal Board of Revenue will be vacant this hot weather, as Mr. H. J. Reynolds takes six months' leave from March 25. The officiating appointment will probably not be determined until after Sir Steuart Bayley's arrival in Calcutta.

IN view of the widespread distress likely to be caused in many families by the absence on the evening of the Jubilee of so many bread-winners and heads of families from their domestic tables, the Allahabad paper says, that a notice has been posted at the N.-W. P. Club, requesting the names of gentlemen, themselves unemployed on the festive occasion, who are willing to combine to comfort the bereaved and to solace their own woes by giving a "Jubilee Ladies' Dinner" at the Club.

SIR CHARLES AITCHISON recently presented a sum of Rs. 7,500 to the Panjab Chiefs' College for the purpose of founding an annual scholarship for the benefit of students who are unable to pay the prescribed fees. The document by which the grant was made was held by the Collector of the Lahore District to be liable to a stamp duty of Rs. 75. This gave rise to a question under the Stamp Act as to whether it was an instrument of gift or a deed of trust—a question which has exercised, in turn, the Collector, the local Government, the Government Advocate, the Financial Commissioner, and a full bench of the Chief Court. The Judges eventually decided that the document was at once an instrument of gift, a deed of trust, and a settlement, and that, being an instrument of gift as well as a settlement, it was liable to a stamp duty of Rs. 32-8. The weighty question of law having been settled, and the College having been saved Rs. 42-8, it would be interesting to know what relation this sum bears to the value of the time expended upon the question by so many of the highly paid officers in the province.

THE people at Tinnevelly have, through a local champion, Mr. Peter Pillai, been working up a grievance in the press with regard to the restrictions caused by the Forest regulations on the pasturage of cattle in that district. Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, the Conservator of Forests, has, however, written to the papers to show that there is no truth in the charges that are made. Instead of any fresh restrictions having been placed on cattle grazing in the Tinnevelly forest since the passing of the Forest Act, much greater liberty, it is stated, is now enjoyed. "Buffaloes," he says, "are not imposed being that no fires should be lighted. But within three months from the date of the concession the forests had suffered from fires to the extent of many thousands of rupees. Still the concession has not been withdrawn, as the Madras Government is most anxious to do all it can to promote the welfare of the rayats in the neighbourhood of forests.

A PROPOSAL, which has all the charm of novelty, has been made by one "Sham Lall Day, Founder-Secretary, Calcutta Literary Society," who offers in return for a subscription of Rs. 25 to the Society, to inscribe the donor's name "with titles of honour in full" in an address of congratulation to be presented to the Queen. A list of the "principal European members" of the society is appended. This begins with Lord Lawrence, M.P., includes Lord Wolseley of Cairo, Baronet, and most of the heads of Government of India, and ends with Dr. G. W. Cline, Barrister-at-Law. Then follows a list of members whose names are on the address of congratulation, with a long series of "Highnesses" from the Maharaja of Cooch Behar downwards. Some of the "principal European members," or the native princes mentioned in the circular, remarks an up-country paper, "might suggest to this person that more legitimate methods be adopted of increasing the funds of his Literary Society. To take one instance at random from the middle of the list—is Sir Auckland Colvin satisfied that his financial reputation is well employed in scooping in rupees for Mr. Sham Lall Day?"

THE Calcutta High Court is seriously undermanned. Mr. Justice Norris, who obtained one year's furlough without pay, will return towards the end of next month, having obtained permission to cancel his leave. Mr. Justice Cunningham's furlough has been gazetted, while Mr. Justice Pigot has been granted an extension of leave which will carry him on until the vacation. The present actual strength of the High Court is now lower than it has ever been: there are only four Benches on the Appellate Side and two Judges employed exclusively on the Original Side; and although there are three Judges absent (including Mr. Justice Mitter on the Public Service Commission, it is not in contemplation to add to the Court in the matter either of permanent or officiating appointments. The Secretary of State has refused to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of Justices McDonell and Field: and the present Chief Justice, it is understood, objects very strongly to temporary or acting appointments. Mr. Justice Mitter will return to duty presumably at the end of March, and as this will make the actual working number of Judges eleven, it is not improbable (says the Allahabad paper) that in order to bring up the appellate work, which is falling somewhat into arrear in second appeals, one Judge will be withdrawn from the Original Side so as to make five Appellate Benches of the usual strength. The only vacancies likely to occur after Mr. Justice Cunningham leaves will happen towards the beginning of the rains, when, as usual, some of the Judges may take privilege leave in addition to the vacation, the duration of which, by the way, or indeed its exact incidence, has not yet been considered by the Court, though from the dates fixed for the August Sessions it is supposed that it will be earlier than usual.

IT is considered to be not improbable that Mr. Fitzpatrick's departure from the Central Provinces means something more than a two or three months' absence on deputation to wind up the affairs of the Public Service Commission. Mr. A. Mackenzie, the Home Secretary, an up-country paper points out, is soon returning to India, and may be considered to have a prior claim on the Chief Commissionership. In the autumn of 1885, when Mr. Crosthwaite was going on leave, Mr. Mackenzie was nominated as his successor, and had almost started from Simla to take over charge, when Mr. Crosthwaite's plus were suddenly changed. When the Chief Commissioner later on did go on leave, Mr. Mackenzie was taking furlough also, and the appointment passed to Mr. Fitzpatrick; but now that it is to become vacant permanently, it is not improbable that the Home Secretary will replace Mr. Fitzpatrick. As to Mr. Fitzpatrick's future, it must be remembered that the Mysore Residency is vacant—as Sir Charles Bernard will not be returning to India for a year at least—and being an appointment of the same class as the Chief Commissionerships, it may possibly be given to him.

THE report on Irrigation Works in the Punjab for last year shows that the capital outlay, exclusive of Rs. 1,18,67,230 contributed by Native States for the construction of the Sirhind Canal, amounted, at the close of the year under review, to Rs. 5,52,99,891, of which Rs. 22,70,868 were spent during the year. Of the total outlay, Rs. 5,28,69,702 represents the capital of canals in operation, including all those for which revenue accounts have been opened. The gross revenue assessed on canals for which capital accounts are kept, amounted to Rs. 40,17,946, and the working expenses to Rs. 20,19,199; the net assessed revenue was therefore Rs. 19,98,747, giving a return of 3·61 per cent. on the total capital outlay, and 3·78 per cent. on that of canals in operation. Up to the close of the year the net revenue had exceeded the interest charges by Rs. 200,43,257. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in reviewing the Report, writes:—"This being the last report which will be submitted by Colonel R. Home, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor takes this opportunity of expressing his sense of the care and ability with which this department has been administered by that officer, and of the benefits which have, resulted from the numerous works of irrigation which have been initiated and carried out by Colonel Home during his long connection with the canals of this Province."

## MILITARY NEWS.

AN encamping ground is likely to be acquired at Dedar, in the district of Hazara, for the use of regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force marching between Hassan Abdul and Abbottabad.

THE monthly return showing the strength of Volunteer Corps, now submitted to the Adjutant-General in India, has been discontinued.

IN the cases of officers proceeding on leave of absence under the new Leave Rules, the dates of embarkation and disembarkation are not required, but officers commanding corps and heads of departments are to report to the Adjutant-General in India the dates on which they are struck off duty on return from leave.

THE services of a number of military hospital assistants are likely to be retained in Burma for duty with the new Police levies. Those retained will be selected in equal proportions from those belonging to the three Presidencies.

THE system of employing soldier-clerks, which has been sanctioned for the Bengal Army, may be introduced into the Hyderabad Contingent and the Local Corps under the Government of India as circumstances may permit.

THE destination of the 3rd Regiment, Madras Light Infantry, has been altered from Secunderabad to Madras.

COLONEL H. G. SAUNDERS, Military Accounts Department, who proceeded on leave from Bombay, has, on return to India, been posted to Madras.

MAJOR W. A. YULE, A.-Q.-M.-G., Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, has been ordered to Ootacamund for duty in the office of the Quartermaster-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel S. E. Atkinson, D.A.Q.M.G., has been transferred from the Ceded District to the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force as a temporary arrangement.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. BURTON-BROWN has been posted on promotion to the Garrison Artillery at Woolwich; Major J. Hotham to the No 4-1st North Irish Division; Major C. C. Rich to the Depôt Battery, 1st Brigade, Eastern Division; Major L. Tillotson to No. 6-1st Southern Division; Major A. D. Anderson to the M-2 R. A.; Lieutenant H. P. Fawcett to the B-4 R. A.; Lieutenant A. E. Butcher to the U-1st R. A.; and Lieutenant F. Vans-Agnew to the M-2 R. A.

LIEUTENANT J. R. P. GORDON, 15th Hussars, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General G. L. Gordon, C. B., R.A., Commanding Burma Division.

LIEUTENANT F. C. BOEHMER, 2nd Battalion Bedford Regiment, has been appointed Adjutant of the Madras Railway Volunteers.

CAPTAIN PEACOCKE, Royal Engineers, Intelligence Branch, Afghan Boundary, has been allowed to retain his departmental rank of Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General while employed on the reports made by him when with the Mission.

OFFICERS of Royal Engineers, who have elected or who may hereafter elect for continuous Indian service, either in a Civil or Military appointment, whether such elections are now open or hereafter may be opened, disqualified by their election for continuous Indian service from passage at public expense or passage money on proceeding to England on medical certificate. They are not eligible, however, to join the Civil Engineers' Provident Fund.

THE Governor-General in Council announces that her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India has been graciously pleased to permit the Merwara Battalion to inscribe upon its colours and appointments the words "Central India," in commemoration of its services in Rajputana in the year 1857-58.

IT is currently reported that Brigadier-General Stewart of the Hyderabad Contingent is to be provided with a Divisional Command. If the rumour be correct there is every hope that the officiating Brigadier-General (Colonel Bell) will be confirmed in the appointment. It is also reported that Colonel T. H. Way, M.S.C., Commandant 3rd Infantry H. C., now in Burma, has been appointed Brigadier-General of the Ceded Districts (Bellary) in the Madras Presidency. A better selection could not have been made. Should Colonel Bell be appointed permanent Commandant, Hyderabad Contingent, Major Hamilton will become Commandant, 2nd Cavalry H. C. Colonel Justice, M.S.C., Commandant, 6th Infantry, H.C. retires shortly, when Major Kirkwood succeeds him. Colonel Havelock, 1st Infantry, H. C., follows at the end of the year by vacating the Commandantship. Major Johnson becomes his successor.

THE rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the British and Indian Governments is fixed at 1s. 6d. for the year 1887-88.

LIEUT.-COLONEL H. ST.J. V. LEMARCHANT, R.A., Commanding Royal Artillery, Ferozepore, is transferred to the command of the Royal Artillery, Kirkee.

COLONEL D. G. BEAMISH, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, has been detailed to command the standing Camp at Dalhousie during the ensuing summer.

THE prizes for the recent Calcutta Rifle Competitions have been awarded. The first five Viceroy's prize-winners are Volunteer J. J. Lenehan, Colour-Sergeant W. L. Harwood, Volunteer M. A. Cornelisz, Colour-Sergeant C. J. Arratoon, Volunteer C. V. Pritchard, and Major Adam Smith. The Nawab of Dakka's prize goes to Corporal C. D. Nyss, the Bardwan Raj's to Volunteer J. H. Jackson, the Maharani Surnomyi's to Volunteer E. S. Ludgwick, the Maharaja of Bettiah's to Volunteer J. J. Lenehan, and the Nawab of Murshedabad's to Corporal T. B. Timms.

## BOMBAY MUNICPAL CORPORATION.

YESTERDAY Captain Morland presided at the meeting of the Corporation. There were present:—Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Portman, Captain G. W. Martin, Surgeon-Major G. Waters, Messrs. J. R. Daxbury, E. R. Freeborn, A. M. Gubbay, Drs. Thomas Blaney, P. C. DeSouza, Rustomjee Nasserwanjee Khory, and Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Byramjee Nasserwanjee Servai, Damodar Tapidas, Dosabhoy Framjee, Eknath Raghunath Narayan Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kaikhosro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Kavasji Dady Limji, Mirza Hussein Khan, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Nasrojee Byramjee Santook, Nazzer Mahomed Futehally, Parshotumdas Mungaldas Nuthoobhoy, Raghunath Narayan Khote, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Rehemubhai Allana, Shivji Dhurmajee, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nuthoobhoy and Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas.

PAYMENTS.

Sanction was given, on the motion of Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, to payments as recommended by the Town Council, from surplus cash balance, viz., cost of lighting, cleaning and repairing Port Trust wharf roads, Rs. 12,500: excess over the original grant of Rs. 2,77,000 for the construction of the small-pox hospital on the Arthur Road, Rs. 11,936.

AN APPEAL FROM BENGAL.

A letter was read from Mr. Behary Lall Ghose, practical mechanist and artist, forwarding copy of a memorandum on the necessity and advantage of technical education in India, and of the advantage of a Polytechnic Institution near Calcutta, together with a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the subject; and asking for the chairman's opinion and suggestions in respect of the scheme.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, the letter was recorded.

The Corporation then adjourned.

## THE CAMBAY INQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 8.

THE Commission, consisting of Mr. J. Moore and the Hon. Mr. Naylor, resumed to-day its investigation of the charges preferred by Mr. Shamrao N. Laud, Dewan of Cambay, against Mr. Wilson, Political Agent of Cambay and Collector of Kaira. Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Chalk, of Messrs. Chalk and Walker, appeared for Mr. Shamrao; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Gilbart, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, represented Mr. Wilson.

Johrabhai Nathabhai, a mamlatdar in the service of the Cambay State, being examined yesterday evening by Mr. Mehta, said:—Jahlia had been to my house the day before Mr. Wilson came to Cambay. I had a conversation with him. He came again after that, either on the day of Mr. Wilson's arrival or the day after. On the second occasion Jahlia came to me he told me he wanted to see the Dewan, but he did not tell me why. Thereupon I went to the Dewan, and told him what Jahlia had told me, upon which the Dewan ordered the mali to be called in. I then went to my house for Jahlia and took him with me to the Dewan's Kothi. Jahlia gave a letter to the Dewan who read it. As the Dewan was going to read the letter, he motioned to me to go out of the room.

In cross-examination by Mr. Inverarity, the witness said:—Jahlia did not tell me why he was going to see the Dewan. When I went to the Dewan I simply told him that the mali wanted to see him. I knew nothing about the letter brought by Jahlia.

Q.—Is it usual for a person of the position of a mamlatdar to go at the bidding of a mali to the Dewan to say that he wished to see him?

A.—Well, I simply thought the mali had come to salaam the Dewan.

Q.—How far is your house from that of the Dewan?

A.—About three hundred paces. We live in different streets. My brother is head clerk to the Collector of Kaira. We correspond with each other.

Q.—Constantly, I suppose?

A.—No, only on business matters.

Q.—Does he tell you of all the *gups* that are afloat in the Collector's office?

A.—No, he does not. He never mentions any Government business to me.

Q.—Does he ever send you letters or trifles of that kind that may have been picked up by him, and which may be of interest to the Cambay State? (A laugh.)

A.—No, I was not employed anywhere before Shamrao gave me employment.

Q.—And when you were employed by him you were placed at once in charge of a division?

A.—No, I was at first appointed a fousdar. As fousdar, my duty was to arrest offenders and take them before the magistrate. I was something like a chief constable.

Q.—Then from a chief constable you were at once appointed a mamlatdar?

A.—Yes, I had never done police duties before I was appointed fousdar. My brother did not write any letters to me at the time Mr. Wilson came to Cambay. He did not write to tell me he was coming with Mr. Wilson. Jahlia had told me that my brother was coming. Jahlia did not tell me that he had a letter with him which would interest the Dewan. I did not ask Jahlia about the letter afterwards. I did not hear Jahlia say anything to the Dewan while handing him the letter.

Q.—Have you ever before taken any servant of the Political Agent to the Dewan?

A.—I took none, because no one had come to me.

Q.—You told us you thought the mali was only going to make his salaam, and that you first went to the Dewan to get leave for him to see him. You then went back to your own house to take the mali with you to the Dewan. Why did you not tell the mali that he might go himself to make his salaam?

A.—It was noon and the hour of business, therefore I thought I should go to the Dewan myself. Moreover, he was a stranger there, and, perhaps, the sepoys at the Dewan's house might have prevented him from going upstairs.

Q.—Why didn't you tell the sepoys that you had obtained the permission of the Dewan to give admission to the mali?

A.—I had no occasion to do that. I have no sepoys at my house. I have some attached to my office. I have only one domestic servant. My office is at my own residence.

Q.—Then why did you not send one of the sepoys hanging about your office with the mali?

A.—I think there was no sepoy there at the time, and I accompanied Jahlia at his special request.

Nathoo Ramshankar, Revenue Commissioner of Highness on the recommendation of the Dewan. I remember the Dewan giving me a note two or three days after Mr. Wilson had left Cambay, to be handed over to him at his camp. I went to Mehmudabad where Mr. Wilson had encamped. I went to Mr. Wilson with one Bramahchari at about 9 or 10 a.m. Mr. Wilson refused to see us on private matters, and said we should return at 12 o'clock. When we went to him again, we saw there Harilal Chitnis, Javerbhai, Mirza Ali, and Nazumkhan. I told Mr. Wilson that I had brought a note for him, but he refused to talk about any private matters. We thereupon went away. At the request of Cowasjee I went the next morning to the station, where I saw Nazumkhan, Mirza Ali, Fakrudin and Cowasjee. When Cowasjee called me, I went with Mirza Ali, Fakrudin and Nazumkhan to Mr. Wilson's tent, where we saw Cowasjee.

Q.—What conversation had you with the saheb?

A.—After talking in English with Cowasjee, the saheb went into another tent and told me to accompany him. The saheb asked me "Has the Dewan told you in what manner the dispute between me and him is to be settled?" I replied that the Dewan had already written to him a note, according to which the saheb must tender an apology. The saheb replied "What if we don't do it that way, but tear up the letters we have written to each other?" I replied the Dewan had not told me to tear up the letters, and so it cannot be done. Then the saheb said he would write in vague terms. I ask him in what manner he was going to write. The saheb said he could not express himself properly in Gujerati, and therefore asked if he would call Cowasjee. I agreeing to it, Mr. Cowasjee came in and he talked with the saheb in English. Cowasjee told me that the saheb proposes to write a note to the effect that he had made the proposal to him at the suggestion of others, and that he had made a mistake, of which he repented. He further said that the Dewan should dismiss the matter from his mind and be friends with Mr. Wilson. Cowasjee said that the saheb offered to write a note in this manner, and that if the Dewan replied that he was satisfied with it, there would be an end to the dispute. I said I would get the Dewan to agree to it. Cowasjee told me I should get the Dewan's reply before the note was sent to him by the saheb. I said the saheb should write the note first, and I undertook to get a reply to it. Cowasjee told me that if the saheb wrote a note and the Dewan did not reply to it, it would not do, and that if the Dewan came there, they might both write their respective notes at the same time. I offered to bring the Dewan there. Cowasjee then said something in English to the saheb, after which he told me that the saheb was going to Bombay, and, therefore, it would be better if the Dewan also came to Bombay. I said that he could not come immediately, but I could bring him there in a day. Cowasjee said that at the latest we should go to Bombay by Wednesday's mail train. On my return to Bombay I related to the Dewan the conversation that had taken place. I and the Dewan went to Bombay on Wednesday, and Cowasjee came to see us at the Dewan's house. Cowasjee told us that the saheb had spoken about the matter to another saheb, that he consequently declined to write such a note as had been agreed upon, and that if the Dewan himself wrote the note, he would ask the saheb his wishes. This conversation took place between me and Cowasjee, and soon after it had concluded, the Dewan came in. Cowasjee related the same matter to the Dewan, but the Dewan replied that it could not be done. Cowasjee then left and returned the next day in the evening to the Dewan's house in company with Nazumkhan. Both Nazumkhan and Cowasjee said that the saheb had told them that if I and the Dewan came to Mehmudabad the the matter would be settled. The Dewan said that he would not go there, and also declined to send me. After some further conversation, it was settled that I should see Nazumkhan or Cowasjee at Anand station, if they came there with a note from the saheb. After this, I and the Dewan had to leave Bombay earlier than we had intended. We left on Saturday night. Nazumkhan was informed by telegraph that I was leaving Bombay on Saturday, and that he night see her at Anand. I got out of the train at Baroda and missed it. I went to Anand on Sunday by the mixed train which leaves Baroda at 2 p.m. I learnt at Anand that the Dewan had gone from there to Cambay. Cambay is about 28 miles from Anand. At Anand station I saw Nazumkhan in the train as he was going from Mehmadabad to Bombay. This was on Sunday night. Nazumkhan said that Mr. Wilson has given him a note and that he was going to see Mr. Spense. I stopped at Anand where the Dewan returned and left for Bombay probably on Monday next. I myself went to Cambay.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity:—The only occasion I saw Mr. Wilson was in the tent at Mehmudabad, when I, Cowasjee, and the saheb were present.

Q.—When you and Mr. Wilson were alone in the tent, is it not a fact that you spoke so vaguely that he could not understand you?

A.—No, I talked to him in Hindustani and he could understand me.

Q.—And you did not beat about the bush?

A.—No.

Q.—Did you not tell the saheb that if he did not report against Shamrao, the latter would agree to settle the private matter as well as Nazumkhan's claims?

A.—No, I did not say anything of that kind.

Q.—Didn't you ask Mr. Wilson to be friendly to Mr. Shamrao?

A.—No; nor did I ask him to see Shamrao.

Q.—Didn't Mr. Wilson say that he must have a written apology?

A.—No, he did not say so.

Q.—Didn't Mr. Wilson say he was going to Bombay to place the matter in the hands of his solicitors?

A.—No.

Q.—Didn't you ask him not to do so, and say that you would bring Shamrao to Anand to offer an apology?

A.—No. I had, prior to the conversation in the tent, spoken to Cowasjee about this matter. I may have been the first person to mention it to Cowasjee. I don't know whether anybody else had spoken to him about it.

Q.—Did not Cowasjee tell you that he had heard about the matter first from you?

A.—No, he did not. I did not ask him to infer to assist in settling the matter. I did not tell him that if Mr. Wilson settled Shamrao's matter, Shamrao would settle the claims of Nazumkhan.

Q.—Did not you say to Cowasjee that Mr. Shamrao would be friendly with Mr. Wilson, if Mr. Wilson did not report unfavourably of Shamrao to Government?

A.—No. If Cowasjee comes here and says so, then he will tell a lie. (A laugh.) When this conversation took place between me and Cowasjee. I do not remember if there was anybody else near enough to hear it. Nazumkhan and others were standing at some distance, but none of them were within hearing. When I went to the saheb on the 5th December with Fakrudin, the latter said to the saheb, "You know that the Dewan is a man who would never tell a lie." Fakrudin might have said something more, but I do not remember it. He had made this remark in the course of conversation.

Q.—Was anybody accusing the Dewan of telling a lie that Fakrudin came forward with a certificate of his character?

A.—No; I simply remember this remark which was made in the course of the conversation.

Q.—How is it you do not remember this conversation, when you have remembered other things?

A.—If a conversation related to business I can remember it, but I cannot remember all trifling matters.

Q.—Do you know that Cowasjee did not arrive in Bombay till Thursday?

A.—Well, he must have come before that day, as he saw me on Wednesday. I did not ask Cowasjee to go with Nazumkhan to see Mr. Shamrao at his house in Bombay. I do not know if Mr. Shamrao had been to see Cowasjee in Bombay. Cowasjee left Bombay probably on Friday, and after that I did not see him again.

Q.—What was your original occupation?

A.—I was a contractor. I first entered the service of a native State about fourteen years ago. I was first under the employment of a Bhay

## THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

### THE VICTORIA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

CAPTAIN MORLAND yesterday presented to a special meeting of the Bombay Corporation the draft address of congratulation to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, which had been prepared by the committee appointed for the purpose. On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the address was approved for presentation on the 16th to his Excellency the Governor for submission to her Majesty. At the suggestion of Dr. Khory it was also decided to translate the terms of the address into the Vernaculars for distribution among the people of Bombay on Jubilee Day.

At a subsequent adjourned meeting the Bombay Corporation proceeded to the consideration of the letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, forwarding copy of the Government Resolution, Educational Department, dated 19th idem, asking the Corporation to consider the question of assigning to the proposed Victoria Technical Institute the sum of Rs. 80,000, which may be set apart for a permanent memorial of her Majesty's Jubilee. This letter has already appeared in our columns.

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJI moved,—"That the consideration of the letter from Government be postponed until the opinion of the solicitors has been ascertained as to whether Rs. 80,000 can, under section 137, clause (c) be granted for technical, education. He said that he would not be wrong in saying that although the Corporation did not specify in so many words that the eighty thousand rupees which they had set apart out of the grant of rupees one lakh sanctioned by the Corporation, in commemoration of the Jubilee year of her Majesty's reign were to be applied towards the establishment of a Technical Institute in Bombay, it was understood by nearly all members that that would eventually be the form by which the Corporation would wish to keep permanently the memory of the Jubilee. But he would not say anything more on this subject now as it would have to be discussed hereafter. All that he cared to say for himself at present was that he would be extremely glad if the Corporation decided to devote the grant Rs. 80,000 towards the establishment of a Technical Institute in Bombay. The advantages of such an institute had been fully explained in the elaborate minute of H. E. the Governor, who has taken the greatest interest in the subject, and when the full benefits of the institute were received by the people of this country his Lordship's name would be gratefully remembered by them. (Cheers.) That was not the time to speak upon the advantages to the country which would be derived by the proposed institute, but at present he would give an idea of them in one sentence which they must have heard or read in the speech delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West, the learned Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, at the last Convocation. He said that "it is through technical education that the riches of the world are brought to our feet, that the weak are made strong and the poor rich, and that the fainting soul receives the lightning life of communication that gives it peace." Could the advantages of technical education be more forcibly expressed than they had been in that one sentence which he had quoted from the mouth of one whose opinions always carried the greatest weight? But doubts had been expressed about the legality of allotting the sum they had granted for a permanent memorial to the proposed technical institute, under section 137, clause (a) of the Municipal Act, the Corporation can contribute from the Municipal fund such sums as it may deem fit towards public festivities and rejoicings. Now it was very doubtful whether they could include the establishment of a technical institute amongst the objects of festivities and rejoicings. It was therefore highly desirable that the opinion of the solicitors of the Corporation be taken on the subject. If the Corporation were inclined as he, Mr. Dosabhoy, believed they were, to apply the aforesaid grant towards the technical institute there was a way of carrying out their wishes. The grant could be made under the head of Education on receipt of a recommendation to that effect from the Director of Public Instruction. But as the original sanction of the Corporation had been taken under a different head they should settle the doubt in the way suggested in the resolution he had just proposed. (Applause.)

Mr. Jeserilal in seconding the motion had no doubt the technical difficulty would be overcome, and that the Corporation might ultimately see its way to make the grant.

The resolution was adopted.

The clerk (Mr. H. W. Barrow) next read the circular letter from Mr. Acting Chief Secretary Mackenzie, regarding an application for a contribution from the Municipal fund in aid of the proposed Imperial Institute in London.

Dr. Khory quoted section 137 of the Municipal Act to show that the corporate funds must be utilised for the city itself. Under these circumstances he was prepared to the institute. It would have been better if the Act had not so limited their grants as to oblige them to refuse support to such a laudable object. They had voted Rs. 80,000 towards a local technical institute, and they would doubtless have been desirous of forwarding to some extent the Imperial Institute proposed by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. He proposed,—"That while approving of the project of founding an Imperial Institute in London, and fully sympathising with the laudable movement, the Corporation regret that the Municipal Acts do not authorise them to sanction any payment out of the Municipal funds towards that object, but they are of opinion that the movement is well worthy of the fullest possible support from the citizens of Bombay."

The proposition was seconded by Mr. N. D. Suntook, and carried without discussion.

## THE PREPARATIONS AT AJMERE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMERE, FEB. 5.

A PUBLIC meeting was held in the Caisar Bagh on the morning of Thursday, the 3rd instant, to consider what steps should be taken to celebrate the Jubilee on the 16th instant. There was a fair representation of the native gentlemen from the city, but the Europeans, especially the Railway community, was poorly represented.

Colonel Trevor, Commissioner, was called to the chair, and in a clear and excellent speech detailed what had been done towards the commemoration of the Jubilee. Rai Bahadur Pandit Bhag Ram translated the speech into Urdu.

The Rao of Maruda proposed that a loyal address be presented to her Majesty. The draft of the address was read in English and Urdu.

Rai Seth Chand Mul proposed that a public meeting be convened on the 16th for the purpose of formally moving the presentation of the address, to be presided over by Sir Edward Bradford.

Mir Shah Hosein moved that a permanent memorial be erected and public subscription called for from all classes of the community, which was cordially agreed to.

Dr. Hnsband, President of the Ajmere Municipality, moved;—"That the form of such memorial be a drinking fountain open to all classes, and surmounted by a statue in bronze or marble of the Queen-Empress; the fountain to be near the Railway Station, to be called 'The Victoria Fountain,' and to be under the management of the Ajmere Municipality. Also that a subscription of Rs. 5,000 be made to the Imperial Institute to be established in London under the presidency of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

An amendment, moved by Babu Panchamand, and seconded by Mr. Harris, that the memorial should take the form of additions to the City Branch School was then put to the meeting, but got little support, the resolution having been carried by a large majority.

## ADEN AND THE JUBILEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, FEB. 1.

ALL Aden is active in preparing for the Jubilee celebration. On the 27th ultimo, Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw invited several of the leading merchants to a meeting at his camp residence. Mr. Cowasjee, who presided, said it was the bounden duty of every loyal subject to celebrate the Jubilee of the Sovereign who, during her fifty years' reign, had endeared herself to all by her sterling qualities. Under her rule we all enjoyed peace and security.

Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee also addressed the meeting to the same effect.

The following resolutions were then passed:—(1) That a general public meeting of all merchants, Parsées, Banians, Mahomedans, Arabs and Jews be invited at Mr. Cowasjee's camp residence on 31st January (2nd) That all the public and private buildings be whitewashed and decorated on the Jubilee day, with buntings, &c., and illuminated at night; that a public fair be held near the tanks, with all sorts of amusements; that each caste and creed be urged to have public festive dinners in the evening; and that the poor be granted free meals at different spots out of the public subscriptions. (3) That public subscriptions be raised. (4) That the president be requested to contribute a certain sum out of the Municipal funds for the celebration.

Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw, Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee, Hajee Aga Hussonalli, Mahomed Hajeebhoy, Oosman Abdulatif and Verchand Ameerchand delivered addresses in the course of the proceedings.

Mr. Cowasjee, accordingly, convened a general meeting of the public on the 31st January at his residence. The meeting was very largely attended.

Mr. Cowasjee again impressed upon his hearers the necessity of celebrating the Jubilee Day with as much rejoicing and eclat as possible to show to the rulers and the people in India and England that the town of Aden, though small and comparatively insignificant, is not lacking in zeal and loyalty to her Most Gracious Majesty. Aden, he added, had always been ready to give a loyal welcome to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Connaught, the Viceroys and the Governors of Indian Presidencies on their passage through Aden.

Aga Hussonalli supported the chairman in a short humorous speech, after which the propositions of the previous meeting were formally adopted.

A MEETING of the Senate of the University of Bombay is to be held on Monday, the 14th inst., at 5-30 p.m., for the purpose of adopting a dutiful address to the Queen on the happy occasion of the Jubilee of her Majesty's accession.

THE VOLUNTEER JUBILEE TOURNAMENT.—At the Executive Committee meeting of the Western India Volunteer Athletic Association, held on the 8th instant, it was resolved to postpone the Volunteer Jubilee Tournaments to the 9th and 10th of March next (Holi holidays), in consequence of the inability of Government to place at the disposal of the Committee on the 16th and 17th instant any ground on the Esplanade suitable for the proposed Volunteer Jubilee Tournament. Intending competitors have consequently a clear month before them for practice.

SALSETTE.—On Sunday a meeting of the inhabitants of Gorai in Salsette was held to arrange for the commemoration of the Jubilee, Dr. L. F. Henriques presiding. It was proposed by Mr. A. D'Souza that a Thanksgiving Mass, with full solemnities, should be offered on Sunday, the 20th instant, and that subscriptions should be raised to enable the people to proceed to Bombay to witness the illuminations on the 16th instant. He further proposed that a portion of the amount raised should be devoted to the purposes of a grand Mass at the Catholic Cathedral, Bombay. The propositions were carried unanimously. It was proposed by Mr. E. Ferreira that, as the circumstances of the people would not allow of a sufficient sum being raised to establish a permanent memorial, Government should be asked to call the new road which has been sanctioned from Borivli to Gorai the Victoria Jubilee Road. Mr. M. D'Mello seconded the motion, which was carried too. The following were appointed a Jubilee Committee:—Messrs. D. Pereira, M. E. Henriques, Jacinto D'Souza, Elias D'Mello, Luis Crasto, A. D'Souza, J. A. D'Souza, Sylvester Crasto, G. Crasto, J. Marzello and Peter John Gomes. The meeting terminated with the usual votes of thanks.

AHMEDABAD.—We hear that the preparations for the celebration of the Jubilee at Ahmedabad are on a very extensive scale. The whole of the city will be illuminated, but the display at the Kankria Tank will be of an exceptionally brilliant character. As regards the military camp, we understand that nothing has yet been decided.

LALITPUR, N.-W. P.—From the 10th to 17th inst., there is to be a fair, consisting of agricultural produce jewelry and ornaments, minerals, manufactures, &c. There will also be a cattle show, ploughing matches, and target shooting, for which Rs. 400 in prizes are to be given. On the 16th the Deputy Commissioner Mr. Liston will hold a durbar. Lalitpur is a small civil station, through which the Indian Midland Railway will pass through.

BERAR.—Arrangements are being made to have *gala* days in Amraoti, Akola, Ellichpur, Buldana, Wun and Bassim districts. There will be illuminations, feastings *et hoc genus omne*. Several *Dharamsalahs* are to be constructed in commemoration of the Jubilee year.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT STATIONS.—The usual parades are ordered to be held in the Hyderabad Contingent stations. Imperial salutes will be fired.

AURUNGABAD CITY.—Several meetings have been held by the Soobah, and it has been resolved that all the houses and rtreets are to be illuminated and a *burrakhana* to be given to the Nizam's officials.

NAGPORE.—This station is to be illuminated. A display of fireworks will be given at the Juma Talao, and the poor and sick will be feasted. Mass meetings are to be held, among other attractions being *nautches*, &c. The school children are also to be regaled with cake and tea. The Chief Commissioner gives an entertainment on the evening of the 16th, to which all the European and native gentlemen are invited.

MADRAS.—The subscriptions paid, or promised, to the Madras Central Jubilee Fund amounted this afternoon to a total of Rs. 77,196. This is exclusive of the contributions that Mofussil committees propose to make to Presidencial objects. The probable contribution from the Trichinopoly District for the Presidencial Casket, Memorial Volume, and the Technical and Imperial Institutes, will be from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000. A meeting of the Nilgiri District Committee on February approved generally of the Central Committee's proposals, and resolved to allot 15 per cent. of the district collections, plus special contributions, to the objects for which funds are required. This amounts to Rs. 1,100 at present, of which Rs. 500 will be for the Invercargill and the Presidencial Address and Casket have been adopted. The Visagapatam Executive Committee have resolved to contribute towards the Presidencial Casket and Address. They are also for contributing towards the Technical Institute and Imperial Institute. The consideration of the question of the amount of contribution has been postponed, pending the collection of funds.

AMRITSAR.—The Municipal Committee of Amritsar have arranged an attractive programme for the celebration of her Majesty's Jubilee. On the 16th instant there is to be a durbar and sports for school boys, who will also receive a square meal of sweetmeats. The school girls, too, will not be forgotten; but they will enjoy their feast in *purdah*. It is estimated that there are 7,000 boys and girls attending school in Amritsar, or 20 per cent. of the population. In the evening the city and station will be illuminated, and there will be a display of fireworks at the Golden Temple. On the 17th February there are to be races and sports, and a dance in the evening. For the more permanent commemoration of the day, the following proposals have been made by Mr. E. Nicholl, Secretary to the Municipal Committee, and have been agreed to:—1. The construction of a large central grain market to be called the Victoria Market. 2. The erection of a statue of her Majesty in the Kaiser Garden in the city, 3. The construction of a large hospital inside the city to be called the Victoria Hospital. 4. A park, now being formed outside the city, on ground recently reclaimed, to be called the Victoria Park. 5. Five gold medals are to be struck, and to be called the Victoria Jubilee medal. They will be awarded annually to the best student of the following schools:—The Municipal Board School; the Mission School; the Mahommedan Anglo-Oriental School; the Hindu Sabha School; and the Siksha Sabha (Female) School.

MARWAR.—The following proposals have been made by the Marwar Durbar for the celebration of her Majesty the Queen-Empress's Jubilee year, on the 16th February 1887:—(1) That the sum of Rs. 15,000 be sanctioned in aid of the Institute in London; (2) that the public offices of the Durbar, which are now in course of construction under estimate of Rs. 3,53,000, be adopted as a permanent memorial of her Imperial Majesty's Jubilee year, and in commemoration of this auspicious occasion the Jubilee year be engraved on a marble slab, and be placed on a prominent position of the buildings; (3) that a grand durbar consisting of the nobles, sirdars and high officials of the State be held on the 16th February at Rai-ka-bag in honour of the anniversary of the Empress's Jubilee; (4) that a royal salute of one hundred and one guns be fired from the rampart of the Jodhpur Fort; (5) that the Durbar forces be arranged in order of precedence together with their respective bands and all the military preparations in the form of a grand review and suitable to the occasion; (6) that all the Durbar buildings together with the Jodhpur and Marwar Railway Junction stations be illuminated, and a grand display of fireworks be ordered on the night of the 16th February; (7) that the Hakumats be all illuminated, and some of the Hakumats will have some fireworks too; (8) that a Kharita on the part of his Highness the Maharaja to the address of his Excellency the Viceroy be drawn up and forwarded to Sir Edward Bradford on the occasion; (9) that a grand banquet be given to all the European guests, the sirdars and the high officials of the State, and arrangements should be made to provide each class of guests respectively; (10) that the students of the Durbar school be fed and allowed to enjoy a gay day; (11) that fifty prisoners be released from the Jodhpur Jail; (12) that a general holiday for two days on the 16th and 17th February be observed by all the Durbar offices in Jodhpur city and for one day by all the pargana courts throughout Marwar; (13) that a portrait of the Heir Apparent be presented to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and Empress of India on the auspicious occasion.

"A LOYAL CITIZEN" makes the suggestion that all the European and Native pensioners in Bombay be included in the treat to be given to the school children on Jubilee day. He says:—"I am sure this little attention would be much appreciated by those hardy warriors who have fought and bled for Queen and country on many a battle-field. For various reasons they are compelled to eke out their days in this land of their adoption, and as such a day as the Jubilee of our beloved Queen-Empress cannot occur again, what could be more fitting than to gladden the hearts of these brave defenders of their country? Let them be joyful and glad on this Jubilee day, and forget for the time being, their toils and moils along the weary way of life. I am sure all classes will subscribe most liberally to the Jubilee fund, when it is known that our sturdy pensioners of all races are to be included in the rejoicings on this ever memorable day."

FEED THE POOR.—Mr. Byramjee Jamsetjee Khan Saheb, writing from Mahim, says:—"Amidst all the resolutions which the municipalities of the principal cities and towns of India have adopted for the purpose of celebrating the Jubilee Day, by the holding of fairs and exhibitions, letting off of fireworks, causing illuminations, and presentation of loyalty breathing addresses, &c., I consider none so well adapted and appropriate to this unique occasion, as that proposed to be carried out by both the Dhulia and Nassick municipalities, having for its object the feeding of the poor, and presenting them with clothing. I sincerely applaud them for so praiseworthy an intention, and thank them in the name of those poor and needy creatures, whom they have been so kind as to remember on such an auspicious occasion. Will not Bombay take up the idea, and work it out in a manner befitting the "Urs prima in India," as she assuredly is? Moreover, the idea is truly Oriental in its conception. Those conversant with the manners and customs of the East, are well aware that, on all important royal occasions, such as coronations, marriages, births, &c., it is customary, amidst manifold other rejoicings, to feast and clothe the poor, which makes them gratefully remember and talk of the glorious occasion to their dying day. Our Bombay Committee, I hear, intends giving a sweetmeat treat to our needy school-boys. To feast the rising generation, the greater portion of which consists of rich or middle-class people with sweets is a luxury, a superfluity which they have already enjoyed on previous occasions. Numbers of them go about scampering with their mouths stuffed up with sweetmeats, at least once a day, as any patient observer could note when they are let off at midday for their luncheon. Besides, on such a grand occasion of universal rejoicings and general holiday, as the 16th and 17th instant are sure to prove, very few of these urchins, I am convinced, would remain without surfeiting themselves with sweets at their homes. But, alas! for the poor and the needy! Is there nobody to think of their hopes or needs? Hungry and shivering with cold, during this severe cold weather, is there nobody to take pity on their forlorn condition? First let us think of actual needs, and then of luxuries. Illuminations, pyrotechnic displays, music, &c., are not for such folk; neither would they care a straw for them. They do not sit well on an empty stomach. A good, substantial meal, and a strong, serviceable blanket to cover their naked persons and shivering bones, would make them remember the 'Ranee-ka-Deen' for years to come. There is a merit and virtue in this real, needful charity, which the proposal to feed with sweets those to whom it is no novelty sadly lacks. All praise, therefore, to Dhulia and Nassick, say I. Will Bombay be behind these petty mofussil towns?

WE are requested by the Honorary Secretaries of the Executive Committee for carrying out the Jubilee celebration in Bombay to state that the following sums have been subscribed to the above fund:—

| Names. | Victoria Technical Institute. | Queen's Jubilee Fund. | School feast. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. a |
| Messrs Gaddum, Bythell and Co. | ... | 0 | ... | 350 0 |
| H E. the Admiral Sir F Richards, KCB. | ... | ... | 200 | 200 0 |
| Messrs A Blascheck and Co. | ... | 150 | ... | 150 0 |
| Muncherji Framji Cama and Sons | 100 | 25 | ... | 125 0 |
| Bombay Gas Co ...Rs. 100 } | ... | ... | ... | 125 0 |
| Mr Louis Penny ,, 25 } | | | | |
| Share and Stockbrokers' Association | 125 | ... | ... | 125 0 |
| Mr Shaik Esau bin Khalifa | 50 | 50 | ... | 100 0 |
| Dy Surg-Gnl T G Howlett, OIR | ... | ... | ... | 100 0 |
| Mr Maneckji Cowasji Dumpoewalla | 50 | 50 | ... | 100 0 |
| Mr Tarachand Gunesham-dass | ... | ... | ... | 100 0 |
| Messrs Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy and Sons | 75 | 25 | ... | 100 0 |
| Mr J P Cornforth | ... | ... | ... | 50 0 |
| Mr P Vuccino | 25 | 25 | ... | 50 0 |
| Mr L P DeRozario | 30 | 20 | ... | 50 0 |
| Mr D Mackenzie, CS | 25 | 25 | ... | 50 0 |
| Mr J E Kohiyar | 20 | 10 | ... | 30 0 |
| Mr C E G Crawford, CS | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 |
| Mr J H Slight | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 |
| Col J M Sexton | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 |
| Mr Cowasji Curaetji Jamsetji | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 |
| Mr Maneckshah Jehangirshah Talliarkhan | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 |
| Mr G Reifferscheid | 20 | ... | ... | 20 0 |
| Mr Y M Kelkar | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 |
| Mr L N Banaji | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 |
| | | | | 1,830 0 |
| Amount previously acknowledged | | | | 42,384 6 |
| | | | | 42,064 6 |

NOTE.—The amount credited by the Bank of Bombay on the 4th inst. to "Chamber of Commerce Rs. 2,200." Was part of Subscription paid by individual firms or Companies. Members of the Chamber whose contributions have been, or will be acknowledged in the names of such firms.

The sum credited from Messrs. Byramji and Dorabji Banaji was from Messrs. B. B. Canga and B. D. Canga.

The amount of Rs. 100 acknowledged from Mr. H. King should have been from Mr. Harold R. King.

## EURASIANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS IN POONA.

THE Poona Branch of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association celebrated its second anniversary at the Soldier's Institute on Friday, Major MacMillan occupying the chair. Mr. Sydenham-Smith in a somewhat lengthy address gave an account of the present position and prospects of the association. He said:—"Last year there were 703, now 1,030, an increase of nearly 50 per cent. at this rate it ought to be 1,500 by the end of 1887. The kindly words of the Governor-General in our midst in Poona a few months ago show that we are growing in political importance." Speaking of the Public Service Commission he said:—"We have appointed an Eurasian because we think that for special reasons they are a community that ought to be represented, and that they are worthy of the honour. Almost every native and European before the same Commission have borne testimony to this fact; we thank our native friends for this cordial testimony, the value of which is enhanced rather by the adverse evidence of one or two, the character of which may be judged by one of them who alleged that Eurasians, were not Eurasians, because, said he they are Volunteers! We are getting into importance; we were privileged to give evidence before the Commission as a body, and at last one of this community in Madras has been appointed to the Statutory Civil Service. Then as to our economic aims. True economy does not consist in hoarding money, but in utilizing it wisely, and the association has taught something to the members on these lines, and afforded them means of carrying their teaching into practice. We have a Deposit and Loan Society, and a Joint Stock Company. I am not in possession of details, but I have intelligence from the secretary that they have done business, a grossing Rs. 27,000 in the last six months and have steadily declared a nine per cent. dividend. Our paid-up capital may not be Rs. 27,000, but assuming it is Rs. 25,000 then the profits to shareholders must be Rs. 2,250. Now if the borrowers who are also members had to borrow Rs. 25,000 from Marwarries, they would certainly have had to pay 3 per cent. per month; that would represent Rs. 6,000 interest: now deduct what they did pay Rs. 2,250, and you have a saving of Rs. 3,750 in one year to members so that with what some members made, and some saved, you have a benefit to members of the association of Rs. 6,000 in one year. Is not this a powerful reason why you should join? We have a Death Benefit Fund of 596 members as against 388 last year, about 70 per cent. At this rate they will be 800 strong at the end of 1887. Mr. William Valentine Spiers, a member of the association, proposes to endow, I am glad to hear, 3 scholarships, two for the Byculla Schools and one for the Maratha Education Society. Mr. Sydenham-Smith being asked to draw up the conditions of its enjoyment. Major MacMillan then made a few appropriate remarks which were very inaudible owing to the clamour of the guests and sorvers of refreshments. The juveniles and members, we need scarcely say, quite enjoyed the repast. Soon after this there was a display of fire-works that attracted the people out into the open air, and were kept up for nearly three quarters of an hour—Mr. Bartley, in the meantime took advantage of this and arranged for his Star Minstrel Performance, which was the finale of the anniversary soiree, and as soon as the doors of the theatre were opened in rushed a large crowd greatly to the delight of the manager who found it utterly impossible to accommodate all. We hear Mr. Bartley has been asked to favour the public with another performance of his popular Star Minstrels, which he has, we believe, consented to do some time next week, and also on the occasion of the Jubilee Fair.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore to every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour with out leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promotes the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where at 9s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited 85, Farringdon road, London.

## THE NATIVE PRESS.

### THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

IN commemoration of the 50th year of her Majesty's reign there ought to be rejoicings in every Indian household. But we are not in favour of celebrating this festival in a worthless manner. There are illuminations and fireworks at almost every festival. Temporary enjoyments like these will do no good. Some noble and permanent work ought to be done. The Hindu kings considered it a noble work to release prisoners on joyful occasions. The English Government should follow that precedent.—*The Rangpur Dik Prokash.*

MANY suggestions have been made for a permanent memorial in commemoration of the 50th year of her Majesty's reign, but we think Surgeon-Major Kalipada Gupta's the best. He says that tanks and wells should be excavated in the mofussil to remove the want of water felt by the people. There is nothing so noble as to give rice and water to the poor. Under the influence of time and English education this belief of the Hindus has been removed. Instead of affording facilities to the poor to get water the rich now make a name by worshipping the Europeans. If in commemoration of the Jubilee of her Majesty's reign anything be done to remedy this grievance, her Majesty's name will remain impressed in the hearts of the poor for ever.—*The Dainik.*

### ENTRANCE INTO THE CIVIL SERVICE.

THE Lahore *Tribune*, in commenting upon Mr. Mehdi Hasan's memorandum on the Civil Service, says:—"No man who has a head over his shoulders will deny that expense, risk of failure and greater risk of young lads going astray and the consequent unwillingness of parents to let their children go out of their own and family control and influence, are very serious objections to sending young boys to England. These objections will not apply if the first examination be held in India, and the selected candidates be required to proceed to England and reside at an English University during the period of their probation. The reason why the Moulvie would not have first examinations in India is that, as education has not yet made much progress among the aristocracy, men of lower ranks of society would find their way into the Covenanted Civil Service. This argument is quite ridiculous. Moulvie Mehdi Hasan Khan should remember that under the competitive system the Englishmen who got admission into the Indian Civil Service belong, as a rule, to the lower ranks of society. It is really very strange that the Moulvie should be ignorant of this fact.

### THE VERNACULAR LANGUAGES IN THE UNIVERSITY.

IN noticing Mr. Modak's lecture on the vernaculars, the *Bombay Samachar* recommends that these languages should be recognised by the Bombay University for the higher examinations. The native languages, in spite of their linguistic worth, are not properly attended to by the authorities. This is indeed a cause for regret. The exclusion of the vernaculars when the foreign languages are enthusiastically studied in our University, is really strange. "Educated native gentlemen must assist," says the *Samachar*, "a great deal in advancing the fallen vernaculars. The *Samachar* recommends that societies or associations for the encouragement of these languages should be established."

### A PROPOSAL TO ABOLISH THE FORT BRANCH SCHOOL.

THE *Jam-i-Jamshed* raises a strong protest against Mr. Manekji Cooper's suggestion about the abolition of the Fort Branch School. The school has turned out many men who are successful in life, and the abolition of this institution is sure to be fatal to the cause of secondary education. "It must be remembered," adds the *Jam*, "that the suggestion comes from an enterprising head of a private school, and that the public voice requires no such change. At the time when strong protests are being raised against the withdrawal of Government aid from educational institutions the compliance with the above suggestion is likely to be protested against. Such a step is sure to strengthen the hands of the missionaries, whom the proprietors of private schools will find very difficult to compete with." The *Jam* is conscious of the good work the private schools are doing, but it does not like the policy of abolishing useful Government institutions competition with which only keeps up the high standard in the private schools.

### APPOINTMENTS IN THE INDIA COUNCIL.

THE *Bombay Samachar* is glad to see that English papers have taken up the question of the faulty system of appointment in the Council of the Secretary of State for India. The native papers have often protested against the nominations.

## BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 29th of January there were 784 deaths, or 28·1 per thousand, per annum. In the previous week there were 237 deaths, and the death-rate was 28·5 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-pox, 9 from cholera, 58 from fever, 36 from dysentery, 25 from tetanus, and 8 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—4 Non-Asiatics, 7 Mixed Races, 163 Hindus, 58 Mahomedans, and 4 of other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 29th January was 236 against 237 and 248 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 12. There were 9 deaths from cholera against 18 and 16 in the two preceding weeks; the number is less than the average of the past quinquennium by 15. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 56 and 51 respectively, against 62 and 38 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 28·4 per mille per annum against 29·5, the mean of the last five years.

THE FANCY DRESS BALL.—The Annual Fancy Dress Ball at the Town Hall has some years been an established institution, and for weeks before the event, a good deal of thought is devoted to devising something novel, be it beautiful or grotesque. The ordinary historical and national costumes, ancient and modern, are always sure of a proportionately large number of exponents, and the fittings to this gorgeous array are generally given by a few eccentric characters, who often have to sacrifice their own personal comfort to the desire for originality. As we have no intention of particularising, we refer our readers to the list of costumes from which they can draw their own conclusion. The scene, as viewed from the gallery, was most brilliant, and whilst the dancing was in progress, the usual incongruities were noticeable in the pairing of partners. The Fancy Ball nominally brings the series of Winter Assemblies to a close; but the funds generally are equal to an extra dance, and we have no doubt under Mr. H. C. Begg's successful administration, this will be the case this year. The difficulty will be to find a night, as the Town Hall is already booked for several evenings, the Bachelors' Ball on the 18th, and the Commemoration Ball to be given by the Royal Canadians on the 21st, amongst others.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE PAPAL DELEGATE IN CALCUTTA.—The Papal Delegate was welcomed to Calcutta by the Catholic community on Friday. Replying to an address, the Delegate said he wished to convey his warmest thanks to all for the kind expressions with which they had received him, and he rejoiced to see them assembled there in such numbers headed by their clergy. He also wished to thank them in the name of his Holiness the Pope, who, he was sure, would be consoled in their sentiments of gratitude and thankfulness towards him for establishing the Catholic hierarchy in this country. They might be sure that in consoling the Vicar of Christ they would find favour and blessing from Christ himself. Hence he also blessed them with his whole heart, and would pray for their happiness, and for the happiness of their children and families. The Delegate then, attended by the laity, walked in procession under a canopy to the porch of the Church, where he was received by Dr. Goethals and the clergy in attendance. Here the ceremonies in accordance with the Rubric were gone through. The Cathedral doors, which up to this moment were closed, were now opened, and the Delegate entered the Church, where a solemn service was performed and the Benediction given. In connexion with the reception of the Papal Delegate at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Murgihatta, an incident transpired which might have been attended with the most disastrous consequences. At the close of the service in the Church, festoons of small lamps were being lighted up about and around the grand altar. Through some means, one of these festoons of lamps hanging from the roofs to the altar rails caught fire, and the panic which ensued among the audience almost baffles description. A rush was made for the doors of the Church, and women fainted, benches were overturned and broken, and a portion of those present simply lost their heads. Dr. Goethals, with great presence of mind, came up to the altar rails, and besought the congregation not to be alarmed, as the matter was of small import. While making this request, several of those about the altar had managed to pull down the flaming festoons, and no further damage was done.—*Englishman.*

## MADRAS.

GOLD MINING.—The Mysore Gold Mining Company crushed 534·5 tons of ore last month, and obtained 118 ozs. of gold. The Nandydroog Company crushed 61 tons of ore in the last two months, and obtained 50 ozs. of gold.—*Mail.*

## THE REAL AUTHOR OF THE "PLAN OF CAMPAIGN."

ALTHOUGH the initial velocity of the "Plan of Campaign" was given to it by the Chicago Convention, still it would be a mistake to imagine the idea is a new one. It is, in fact, a correspondent of the *Times* points out, only an old suggestion of the Young Ireland Party revived and brought into action. *United Ireland* admitted this as far back as November 27, and disclosed the startling fact that Archbishop Croke had been one of the original patentees of the present anti-rent conspiracy. That paper said:—"Mr. Dillon's rent audit at Portumna will be an historic scene. It seems the simplest thing in the world, now that it has been shown that it can be done, that the Irish tenantry, instead of paying fifteen millions of money a year to enable a handful of worthless and heartless idlers to evict, should keep the money in their own hands to prevent extermination. Yet what a weary age of suffering for the Irish peasantry there elapsed since the days when Archbishop Croke, and John Mitchel, and James Fintan Lalor first broached the idea until last Thursday, when the Clanricarde tenants brought their rent into a common war-chest, and sent the dread estate agent home with a heavy heart and empty pockets." Whatever share Archbishop Croke had in the original scheme, it is impossible to say, but the entire "Plan of Campaign" was published and signed by James Fintan Lalor in a paper called the *United Felon*, which was started, when Mitchel was transported, in order to carry out the views of the *United Irishman*, which had been suppressed by the Government. Only three numbers of the *Irish Felon* were published (June 24 to July 8, 1848—and in them the entire "Plan of Campaign" is elaborately described. Lalor had been one of a small group of men who had broken away from O'Connell and formed the Irish Confederation. He entirely disbelieved in Repeal as a national cry, and he wished to substitute for it a strike against rent

## RAJPOOTANA.

FESTIVITIES AT ULWAR.—Amid the festivities which usually accompany the arrival of the Governor-General's Agent in the capital of a native state, Sir Edward Bradford's visit to Ulwar has been marked by some special features which cannot fail to be of interest to all who have the welfare of native states at heart and sympathise with their progress. Here, perhaps, more than in any state in Rajputana, the personal interest shown by the Chief in all the details of administration, makes itself conspicuously felt. The jail has always been exceedingly well managed, and it continues to maintain its character in this respect. On the 31st a visit was paid to the dispensary where much good and useful work is being done by Miss Smith, a lady-doctor, who came to Ulwar about nine months ago on the introduction of Lady Dufferin. Miss Smith was educated at the Medical College at Madras, and holds a diploma of that institution. His Highness takes much interest in the experiment, which has so far been extremely successful, and the consultation-room of Miss Smith is frequented by large numbers who have hitherto refrained from seeking medical advice. After the visit to the city dispensary, Sir Edward Bradford, in the presence of his Highness the Maharao Raja, the Political Agent, Colonel Peacock, the members of Council, and the European community, distributed the prizes to the successful scholars at the Ulwar High School. The proceedings commenced with the report of the past year, which was read by the head master, Lala Shamjas Rai, after which Sir Edward Bradford addressed the boys.—*Pioneer.*

## HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 10.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Admiralty Suits.

5-86—Chalk, W. and S.—J. A. Shepherd and others vs. The steamship Celerity.—Little, S. F and N.—(On question of damages.)—Part heard.

6-86—Little, S. F. and N.—Hajibhoy Lalji and others vs. The steamship Celerity and others—Chalk, and W.—(On question of damages).—Part heard.

3-86—Winter and B.—The Bombay and Persia S. N Co. vs. The Secretary of State for India in Council.—P. A. Little.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

10-86—Macfarlane E. and H.—Amina widow vs. Gunputrao Luchminarayan—Ardesir H. and D.

Long Causes.

394-86—Little S. F. and N. Muddonji Jewraj and others vs. Nensey Luckmidas and others—Nanu and H.

441-86—Little, S. F. and N. and D. Cursetji Ismal vs. Rao Ahmedsi Haji—Payne G. and S. and T. and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For Judgment in preliminary point.

10-87—Tobin and R.—Dhobee Bhana Doolubh and another vs. Bhai Kanji Dossa—Khunderao M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

16-87—Little, S. F. and N—Hirabai vs Karamali Khakeebhoy—Payne, G. and S.—Part heard.

Long Causes.

391-86—Crawford and B.—Mulji Thakersey and others vs. Gomty and another.—In person—Part heard.

416-86—Little, S. F. and N.—Khetsey Dewji vs. Veerji Kurrumsey—Man, and D.

428-86—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Haji Salo Mahomed Haji Mahomed vs. Mahomed Fakir Mahomed —In person.

398-86—Wilkin and B—Hunsraj Vussondas vs Bhika Bhimji and others—Craigie, L. and O.

450-86—Thakurdas D. and C.—Premavahu vs. Yejbai —Macfarlane E. and H.

454-86—In person—A pauper—Keswavji Jaitha vs. Mooljl Heerji and another.—In person.

360-86—Craigie L. and O.—Damodherdas Permanadas and others. vs. Kewabai and others.—Tobin and R.

458-86—Mirza H. K.—Ramchundra Daji vs. Narmada. —In person.

389-86—Jefferson B. and D.—Pestonji Eduljee Mistry vs. Bachoobai and another—J. C. Cama.

337-86—Winter and B.—Luximon Ramchunder vs Goculdas Kurramsey—Hore, C. and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FAR

## NOTICES.

### GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

ALL suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS or COLDS, and those affected with diseases of the CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES should take

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Described by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP immediately arrests the Cough, and Night-sweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

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Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISCHARGES. These CAPSULES, unlike CUBEBS, have not the inconvenience of producing NAUSEA. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!
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ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes

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LACTOPHOSPHATE O LIME.

They enrich the blood, and strengthen and restore the vital energies. Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to our existence, and is indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. When the body lacks the proper amount of Phosphate of Lime it gradually wastes away, and as soon as such symptoms are observed Dusart's Syrup (which is the natural restorer) should at once be taken.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE of inestimable benefit to CONVALESCENTS, OLD or WEAKLY PEOPLE; and RICKETY CHILDREN find in them the calcareous elements required for the solidification of the bones.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE are the best TONIC for LYMPHATIC subjects, and all suffering from DEBILITY, FOORNESS of BLOOD, and the EXCESSES of YOUTH. The SYRUP arrests DIARRHŒA, IN CHILDREN, and is well adapted to MOTHERS while SUCKLING and during PREGNANCY.

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by
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CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE nourishes and sustains the Sick and Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are weakened.

This delicious Tonic Wine contains active PEPSINE and PEPTONE or "perfectly digested meat," ready for immediate assimilation with the blood.

The reconstituent properties of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE are acknowledged in the London and Paris Hospitals; where it is largely used for all affections of the STOMACH, LIVER, and INTESTINES, and for INDIGESTION, DISTASTE FOR FOOD, ANÆMIA, CONSUMPTION, DIABETES, DYSENTERY, FEVERS; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from TUMOURS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, and all wasting diseases, wherever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSIC PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a TONIC STIMULANT and RESTORATIVE to the AGED, DELICATE FEMALES, Lymphatic and subjects children, and to increase the quantity and richness of the milk while suckling.

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These Soluble Pearls contain in each, 4 grains of pure sheep's Pepsine capable of digesting 150 times its weight of meat.

INDIGESTION, WIND ON THE STOMACH, FEELING OF HEAVINESS, SICKNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE AND HEADACHES ARE CURED with the first dose of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS.

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The ACTIVE CURATIVE PRINCIPLES extracted from 25 times their weight of
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The Paris Medical Journals have published the discovery of Mr. Chapoteaut of Morrhuol, the curative and active principles isolated from the oily and indigestible mass of Cod-Liver Oil.

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From the experiments made in the hospitals, it has been proved that MORRHUOL is more efficacious than Cod-Liver Oil, and that BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, NIGHT-SWEATS, PAINS IN THE CHEST, AND CONSUMPTION, yield to its influence; after the first few doses the sleep becomes sound and the appetite returns, which at once indicates an amelioration.

PALE, WEAKLY CHILDREN with NO APPETITE, and those inclined to be RICKETY or afflicted with SCABS, RUNNING SORES ON THE NECK AND FROM THE NOSE AND EARS, and who are continually SLEEPLESS and RESTLESS, find in MORRHUOL the curative and calming properties which these affections require, and an increased appetite and healthy appearance soon prove the truly Wonderful effects of this remedy.

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These capsules contain 2 grains each of PURE PELLETIER'S QUININE in its unaltered state; they are soft and unlike other capsules are immediately soluble in the stomach, thus affording prompt relief in INTERMITTENT FEVERS, AGUE, MALARIA, AND FEVERS of a PUTRID or TYPHOID character NEURALGIA, HEADACHES, and RHEUMATISM.

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It strengthens and invigorates the skin, and imparts a delicate and elegant fragrance to the body.

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A refreshing vegetable laxative BON-BON.

JULIEN'S FRUIT Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition, and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon.

It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for CONSTIPATION, SICK HEADACHES, DYSENTERY, ARTHALGIA, LIVER COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, OVERHEATED BLOOD, ERUPTIONS,

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and very useful in all infant disorders.

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MIDY'S CAPSULES containing 5 drops of pure distilled SANDAL Oil will stop any discharges in 48 hours whatever may have been their colour or abundance without any of the disagreeable after-effects of Copaiba and Cubebs.

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CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmary Phthisimoe irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink, and two or three them taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as ne Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

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It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

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Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,
Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious imitations.

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Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*," and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

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MANUFACTURED ONLY AT
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
LABORATORY.
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AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE
## INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR FEBRUARY 1887.
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
## INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC
INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
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AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN
CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 5.
*Postage Free.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for February has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hil sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

# Cuticura

Eczema on Scalp.

A POSITIVE CURE
*for every form of*
SKIN AND BLOOD
DISEASE
FROM

Scrofula on Neck.

PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

DISFIGURING HUMORS, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin and Scalp Tortures, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Syphilitic Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally.

Agonizing, Itching, and Burning Skin Diseases, Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Dandruff, and Delicate Irritations peculiar to both sexes, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA; the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, will speedily cure Itching Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, when all other means fail.

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CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, Diuretic, and Aperient, cleanses the Blood and Perspiration of all Impurities and Poisonous Elements, and thus removes the CAUSE. Hence it cures speedily, permanently, and economically.

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OF THE CELEBRATED
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SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN PACKETS 6d. EVERYWHERE.
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IN PACKETS 1S & 2S. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
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ESTABLISHED 1781.

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Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
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May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED
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SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
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Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant thing.

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MOLLER'S NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
COD LIVER OIL.

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—equally covers for imperfections.

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*In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—*

Lea & Perrins

*without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.*

*Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.*

## NOTICES.

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COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug and may be taken by the most delicate. One on going at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the Cough. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING
### EPPS'S COCOA.
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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
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ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

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THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrissoned by two regiments and the battery of the Hyderbad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select he Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

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Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

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Special arrangements for long periods.

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FOR DISORDERS OF
THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE-TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.

In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION PHOSPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

DR. WOOD says: "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, whether involving the cerebra or spinal centres, is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesion*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."

DR. PEREIRA says: "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and heightens mental activity and muscular power.

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PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so safely or effectually, Syrups and all Liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed—

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This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER
PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE, as also in all cases of MAL-NUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases, such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVERWORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOUR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,
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CAUTION—Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. caution the medical profession and public against imitations of their preparations. Some are Exceedingly Dangerous and others Inert. Every Bottle of the Genuine Pills bears their Trade Mark. Sold in Bottles, price Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, and Rs. 6-8 each. The large Bottles contain sufficient for a course of Phosphorus extending over 3 to 6 weeks.

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So called because, having watch movements, and being fitted into a handy, portable form of case, they are perfectly adapted to the requirements of Travellers by sea or by land. They all go for eight days, or in otherwords, require to be wound once a week. They go in any position, and are unaffected by rough or violent movement. *They are protected by strong leather cases fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.* The frames are of solid bronze richly gilded, or of nickel, or enamelled, having thick plate-glass panels all round with polished bevilled edges, and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter. Those that strike are spoken of as Clocks, and those without striking parts as Time-pieces.

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| 2½ Inch high, cylinder Time-pieces | Rs. 35 |
| 4½ do. do. do. | ,, 45 |
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| The same repeater and alarum Rs. 130 & | ,, 140 |
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(OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.)
BOMBAY.

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**SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.**

This excellent Old Malt Whisky finds favour everywhere Its mellowness and softness are remarkable.

Price per dozen case Rs. 28-8 subject to Cash Discount.

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ASK FOR
**LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT**
And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

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AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK JUST TO HAND.

THESE SADDLES have all THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS are LIGHT, DURABLE, and BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED. They have been made to our own instructions, and with careful regard to Indian requirements.

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| Plain all over, Hogskin Saddle, complete, very neat... ... | ...Rs. | 100 to 125 |
| Do. with richly-quilted Doeskin Seat and Safe, very handsome | ... ,, | 125 to 135 |
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THE NEW PATENT SAFETY STIRRUP can be supplied with the above at the Additional Cost of Rs. 9-8.

This Stirrup is the *most perfect yet invented*, exceedingly simple in Construction and instantaneous in Action, retention of the foot is therefore impossible.

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SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, BOOT & SHOE MAKERS,
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For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,
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**HARNESS COMPOSITION.**
For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

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For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

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FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.
*LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.*
**Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.**
PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
**ENGELBERT & CO.,**
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.
AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

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**A LOVELY SKIN,**

beautiful complexion, soft, smooth and delicate neck, face, hands and arms can best be obtained by discarding all harsh and gritty cosmetics and cheap soaps, which, not being allowed to remain on the skin cannot possibly have any good effect on it, and by using

**Rowlands' Kalydor**

a cooling, soothing, healing and refreshing preparation for the face, hands and arms of all exposed to the heat and dust of summer or the cold and damp of winter. It eradicates freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness of the skin caused by cold winds or the use of hard water, removes pimples, spots, discolorations, chilblains, eczema, &c., relieves inflammation, heals, scald, inflamed eyes, and renders a chapped and rough skin delightfully soft and pleasant. Gentlemen after shaving will find it allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin; it is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients, can be used with impunity on the skin of the most delicate lady or child. 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle; bottles of half the usual size at 2s. 3d.

**ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL** promotes the growth of the hair, and is also sold in a golden colour for fair-haired people.

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SPECIAL CRYSTAL DEVICES AND SET-PIECES, &c., for the Jubilee, suitable for every kind of PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS, CLUBS, THEATRES, TOWNHALLS, as well as for STREETS, GROUNDS, BAZAARS, &c. &c.
A LARGE VARIETY OF CRYSTAL ILLUMINATIONS
(Medallions, Stars, Crowns, Laurels, Curtains, Shields, Wreaths, Prince of Wales' Feathers) with appropriate Jubilee Mottoes,
VARIEGATED ILLUMINATION LAMPS OF EVERY KIND, and other material have already been prepared.
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